The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 55 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
6th March	Caledonia	8000	--	--
13th "	Egypt	8000	-- --	--
20th "	Kashgar (a)	9000	--	--
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	--	--
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	-- --	--
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	-- --	--

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Yawata Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	24th Feb.	7th March.
Tacoma Maru	T. Terada	3736	11th March	23rd March
Chosen Maru	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
KanagawaMaru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. B-15

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9230	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7336	-- --	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	-- --
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	-- --

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class "Single"	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles	658	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	453	704
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool.	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £5,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 121.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital	Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA"	2,185,	Mon. 8th March,		‡P. B., D. and C. M.
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday,	11th March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 12th	March	Direct

‡P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, on 11th March calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 6th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

5th March 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 45,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	4th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	682
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	934
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	589	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,426
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos: 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2590

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

WANTED BUYERS.—For new chawl near Coorla, Ry. Station, monthly rent Rs. 200. A chawl at Khar Road, Bandra. A vacant plot of ground 7,000 square yards at Dharavi. Apply to D. V. PITGAONKAR, Vakil, High Court, Girgaum Back Road. 5533

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase good furniture, fine opportunity for those who disposing of household furniture as early as possible. Apply to Box No. 171, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5626

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8126

WANTED.—Owing to the War, a European (French) 40 years old, well connected and highly respectable, having lost his appointment recently, seeks situation as FRENCH TUTOR and SECRETARY or CORRESPONDENT to patriotic, Indian nobleman or well-to-do gentleman. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B

WANTED a HEAD CLERK and Accountant for the District Engineer's office of the Bakarganj District Board on a salary of Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 120 by annual increment of Rs. 4. Only passed 4th Grade Accountants need apply.
Applications will be received by undersigned up to 20th March, 1915.
H. O'BRIEN, C.E., M.S.E.,
District Engineer, Barisal, East Bengal. 3130

WANTED an elderly LADY of 50 years or above to take charge in a Parsi widower's house of a girl seven years of age. Educational qualifications not necessary Living in European style. Reference required and will be given. Pay Rs. 40 with board and lodging. Apply to KHAN BAHADUR SOHRABJI SHAPURJI (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akola, Berar). 3128

WANTED a GATE KEEPER for the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. The services of a retired Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer preferred, salary Rs. 60—10—100 without quarters. Applications which should be addressed to the Superintendent will be received up to the 12th of March and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
F. C. LANE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent,
Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. 3127

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER for the charge of the Public Works Department of the Manipur State, Assam. Must be pure European, fully qualified, and preference will be given to applicants having some experience in Waterworks. Pay Rs. 500—20—600, fixed travelling allowance Rs. 70, free furnished house, will be required to keep a motor or motor cycle. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to—
J. C. HIGGINS, I. C. S.,
Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar,
Imphal, Manipur State, Assam. 3120

WANTED.

WANTED—TYPIST. Matriculated or School Final man preferred. Apply to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5629

WANTED by a Gentleman furnished room and board, preferably near Colaba. Please state terms to Rex. Box. "X" "Bombay Chronicle." 5615

WANTED—A BRITISH BANDMASTER for the 66th Punjabis. Terms on application to BAND PRESIDENT, 66th Punjabis, Jhelum. 3131

WANTED—SMART CLERKS for responsible duties. Pay Rs. 50. Must be British subjects. Apply Box No. 167, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5609

WANTED to purchase a receipt for dyeing hair jet black without poisonous drugs. Handsome price will be paid to the party who has a genuine tried, receipe. Apply to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5540

ENGLISH ENGINEER age 22 skilled driver holding English, French, Italian, and Indian licences, would be pleased to drive gentleman's motor-car Sundays full of charge in view of learning Bombay district. Apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5625

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A well-known and old DISPENSARY. Apply Mrs. A. E. ROZANO, Mount Road, Mazagon Bombay. 5606

FOR SALE.—LIGHT VICTORIA grey arab pony, harness. Priced low, speedy sale. Gun D.B 12 bore Westley Richards, Rs. 150, Apply to Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5617

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 8090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 8091

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two double rooms with board, outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 5588

TO LET.—Flats and rooms in "SUNNYSIDE," Cirrus Avenue, behind Byculla Club. All modern conveniences. Apply on the premises. 5593

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, BOMBAY PORT TRUST at his Office at Elphinstone Bunder up to 1-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1915, for the supply of the following stores up to 31st December 1915.
PROVISIONS including firewood.
SCHEDULE B Building materials, Bricks, Sand, Timber and Chunam, the last mention from 1st May, 1915.
Contractors will be required to commence supplying items on the above tenders as soon as their tenders are accepted.
A deposit of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 for Provisions and Building materials, respectively, in cash or Government Promissory notes (Cheques will not be accepted) must accompany each tender and any deposit shall be forfeited if the tender with which it is put in is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.
Forms of tenders and schedules and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's Office and a sum of Rs. 2 must be paid for each form of tender required.
Tenders may be accepted either whole or in part and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by successful tenderers.
Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."
H. E. LEES,
5571 Chief Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fixed deposit Receipt No. 94 for Rs. 6,330 of The KHATTAU MAKUNJI MILLS CO., standing in the names of KANJI HARDAS and DAYAL HARDAS is lost or stolen. If found by anyone, he is requested to deliver it to the undersigned at the following address.
DAYAL HARDAS,
5630 30-32, Holi Chakla, Fort.

NOTICE.

S. S. "KARONGA."

CAPTAIN J. B. PATTERSON of the above steamer hereby notifies that he will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any member of his Crew.
Bombay, 4th March, 1915. 5624

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. PURANMAL GULJI SINGHANI has purchased from Mr. R. D. SETHNA the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of WAMAN MADHAVRAO DUKLE and GOVIND MADHAVRAO DUKLE their property situate at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay and described in the Schedule hereto at the auction sale held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1915, and that all persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance, lien or otherwise howsoever, should within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of land and the house thereon at Lohar Chawl Street without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of Shaik Memon Street or Market road admeasuring two hundred and eighty-two and five-ninths square yards and bounded on the East by the house of Chintoba Govind Seth, on the West by the house of Ramji Keshav Lohar, on the North by the Lohar Chawl Street aforesaid and on the South by a public passage for sweepers and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as Quit and Ground Rent Land, and partly as Pension and Tax Land under Collector's Old No. 391, New No. 2268 Old Survey No. 1/1190 and New Survey No. 1826 and Collector's Old No. 1104, New No. 6829 Old Survey No. 1117 and New Survey No. 1826 and formerly No. 15 and now under C Ward Nos. 1021 and 1022 Lohar Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1.
Bombay dated this 3rd day of March, 1915.
DIXSHIT & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
5619 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the SHERIFF "for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief and sense of heavy loss sustained by the premature death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., and for taking measures to worthily commemorate his great and distinguished public services" will be held in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY afternoon, the 5th March, 1915, at 5-30 o'clock (S.T.). 5613

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1985.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. John Richards & Co., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY FRIDAY, 5th day of March at 3 p.m., (S.T.), a consignment of fairy light lamps and chandelliers of 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 21, 25 lights of different colours and shades just imported from England per s.s. Nirwana.
Each lot will be sold separtely to suit purchasers.
The goods are on view.

SALE TO DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.),

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th day of March at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the houshold teak and blackwood artistic furniture made by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge Roberts and others such as dining table and chairs, dinnerwagon, meatsafe, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sets lined tapestry and velvet, hatstands, tiled teapoys, octagon table by Roberts, Wimbridge made large book case, marble top centre table, very rich jardineers on stands, rich partition screen, single and double clothes and hanging almiras, single iron and wooden bedsteads, baba cots, wall fancy brackets rocking and easy chairs, galvanized tanks to hold 100 gallons of water (made by Richardson and Cruddas) and safe by Harichand Mancharam size 30 by 30 by 30 the property of Mrs. E. Webster and others.
The property of another party such as drawing room suites lined velvet and tapestry tiled teapoys, hatstands, wall brackets, electrical goods such as electric globes, fans table and ceiling, accumulators, etc.
Goods are on view.
N. B.—The current notes of the East India Co's time which were not sold the other day will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs Bhuderji Jhaverchand and on account and at the risk of Ludha Canji, sell by Public Auction at Mandvi Bunder:—
180 bags, linseed.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES. NIMACH COTTON.

On SAURDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Bhuderji Jhaverchand and on account and at the risk of Dharamsey Jaicha, sell by Public Auction at Colaba:—
100 bales Nimach cotton (marked No. 548, receipt No. 2826).
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of the sale, balance to be paid and bales to be taken delivery of within 2 days.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
TUESDAY 9th MARCH
AT 9-30 p. m.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
RETURNS TO BOMBAY.
Bigger, Better, Brighter than ever.
'HARMSTON'
THE APEX
THE CRUX
THE ACME
THE ALPHA OMEGA
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.
A GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT
Secured from every Quarter of the Globe—presenting a
Programme never before attempted in the East.
OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF
Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
SEE
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES.
First Matinee Wednesday Afternoon March 10.
DOORS OPEN 3, COMMENCE 4 p.m.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	Rs.	20
Single Seat Box	,,	4
First Chairs	,,	3
Second Chairs	,,	2
Stalls	,,	1
Gallery (Indians only)	As.	8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to the Stalls and Second Chairs.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT! At 6-30 & 10 p. m. TO-NIGHT!!
TERRIFIC SUCCESS OF OUR
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE
2nd EDITION 2nd
2nd EDITION 2nd
Of the Enormously Successful Pantomime
ROBINSON CRUSOE
The First Edition was funny, the Second Edition funnier still.
A first class London Pantomime in miniature
MIRTH ! MELODY !! MOVEMENT !!!
LIGHT !!!! LAUGHTER !!!!! GIGGLES !
SMILES ! ! LAUGHS !!! YELLS ! ! ! !
SCREAMS !!!!!
The house rocked with laughter—VIDE PRESS
SEE MAY SHERRARD'S NEW BUSINESS AS MRS. CRUSOE
ALL NEW SONGS AND EFFECTS
If it is possible to improve upon the First Edition we have done it.
ASK ABOUT IT! ASK ABOUT IT!!
BRING THE CHILDREN
Our Cinema, short and sweet
For Love of a Maid (Max Linder Comedy)
God of Ind (Travel Coloured) and our War Topical.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
SEEING IS BELIEVING
There are heaps of things, we could say about that Rattling Pathe Exclusive
ROCAMBOLE
THE TERROR OF PARIS.
BUT WE WANT YOU TO FORM your own opinion, this you can do by making a point of
SEEING IT FOR YOURSELF.
We anticipate your judgment in the belief that it will coincide with ours.
This Thrilling Exclusive is full of Sensational Episodes and is bound to please you.
ALSO
The Second Instalment of that Wonderfully Interesting Film
THE OCEAN BATTLEFIELD
AND
A Comedy by M. Prince in his happiest vein.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Friday, 5th March at 9-30 p.m.:
CINDERELLA DANCE.
Tuesday, 16th March at 9-30 p.m.:
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT ! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling and Absorbing Detective Drama
IN THREE PARTS
THE MYSTERIOUS CLUB
INTERESTING. ABSORBING. EXCITING.
The sinister operations of what is in effect a Suicide Club are cleverly depicted in this Engrossing Film.
INGENIOUS. ENGROSSING. SENSATIONAL.
NOVELTY IN SETTING & TREATMENT. PLENTY TO KEEP THE INTEREST ALIVE.
A mysterious succession of suicides leads to the tracking down of the leader of an iniquitous club, and his capture is effected after some very exciting scenes.
DO NOT MISS THIS FINE 'TEC DRAMA.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 4

Rainfall has increased in north-east India but decreased elsewhere. Temperature is unusually low in south Bengal and central parts of the country. The weather is slightly unsettled in extreme north.
Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, and Hyderabad; local in Bengal, Orissa, west Central Provinces and south-east Madras A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bihar, east United Provinces and Bombay Deccan.
The chief amounts are:—Burdwan one inch, Ranchi and Hazaribagh three quarters, Chanda, Parbhani, Hanamkonda, Negapatam and Cuddalore one.
Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their Barometers:
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 4th March, 1915, was 30·183 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 3rd March 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.921	Inches
Temperature of Air	76.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.8	,,
Dew Point	69.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.788	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	3.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	70.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,SSW,W.	
movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight	154	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.56	inches.
Fall during month	0.64	,,
Do. do. year	0.94	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 4th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	4	0 44	29 5	4	6 45	15 9
F.	5	1 17	29 0	5	6 58a	16 5
		1 57a	28 6		7 19	14 10
S.	6	1 52	28 3	6	7 35a	17 6
		2 46a	27 9		7 56	15 1
Su.	7	2 31	27 3	7	8 16a	18 10
		3 43a	26 10		8 41	15 8
M.	8	3 19	25 11	8	9 12a	20 3
		4 56a	25 11		9 40	16 7
Tu.	9	4 20	24 9	9	10 31a	17 2
		6 34a	25 7		11 0	17 7
W.	10	5 51	23 10	10	1 6	21 9
		8 15a	26 0		0 38a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise	Sunset
4	(Thursday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 45m
5	(Friday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 46m
6	(Saturday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m
7	(Sunday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 47m
8	(Monday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m
9	(Tuesday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m
10	(Wednesday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 48m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-8m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, March 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 March 8th, 5h. 57-6m. a.m.

A Rangoon telegram dated March 4, stated that the District Superintendent of Police at Tavoy with an armed posse has started in pursuit of six Siamese dacoits who are alleged to have, last Monday, fled towards the border after seriously wounding five men at Maw Thit Kok Yebu Keddah camp belonging to the Shan and taking away with them a double barrelled shot gun, three dahmas and food stuffs. The dacoits were armed at the time with three fire arms and three swords.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th March, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Huminity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts; night temperature is also below normal at Jhansi.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Huminity is normal or in excess.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is generally in defect.
The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south-eastern districts and local elsewhere; Jubbulpore has had 0·14 inches, Akola 0·28 inches, Chanda 0·95 inches and Raipur 0·32inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess. Day temperature continues in large defect.
The Konkan.—Skies are lighty clouded. The air damper than usual at Bombay.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·31 inches, Nizamabad 0·10 inches and Hyderabad 0·44inches. Skies are clear. The air is considerably damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is generally in defect, more particularly during the day.
General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably. It has nearly general on the south Madras coast, fairly general in Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Conditions are becoming more settled.
Some showers are likely in south-east Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 4th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st. Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	78.5	59.0	89	..	5.57	—4.07
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.6	53.2	35	..	0.32	—0.88
Rawalpindi	75.4	41.3	64	..	7.85	1.43
Lahore	81.4	47.0	76	..	3.61	0.99
Hissar	81.2	50.2	52	..	2.47	..
Ambala	79.7	47.1	78	..	3.76	—0.99
Delhi	..	54.3	55	..	7.66	5.27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.0	55.2	59	..	4.29	2.94
Mainpuri	81.5	51.1	61	..	2.17	0.17
Jhansi	77.6	53.8	66	..	2.07	0.52
Cawnpore	76.6	54.1	97	..	2.22	0.43
Allahabad	75.1	58.8	90.0	2..	3.58	1.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.5	50.8	58	..	0.59	—0.81
Karachi	79.9	64.6	81	..	0.66	—0.59
Ajmer	82.9	54.0	58	..	2.47	1.32
Jalpore	82.9	54.1	45	..	1.99	0.84
Kotah	84.4	59.8	71	..	4.79	3.96
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.2	59.4	62	..	1.34	0.95
Dwarka	79.7	65.3	78	..	0.46	—0.20
Veraval	78.1	62.3	68	..	0.65	0.24
Rajkot	87.5	58.1	48	..	0.41	—0.84
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	63.6	76	..	0.06	—0.40
Surat	83.9	64.5	92	..	0.79	0.47
Ahmedabad	87.3	65.5	66	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	86.5	59.5	73	0.01	0.81	0.84
Neemuch	81.9	55.8	71	..	4.07	3.35
Indore	76.4	55.3	79	0.02	2.18	1.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	58.9	89	0.14	2.52	0.30
Saugor	76.2	55.0	84	0.04	2.04	0.08
Hoshangabad	79.1	59.4	93	0.07	3.47	1.88
Khandwa	80.4	57.9	94	..	3.01	1.96
Akola	78.8	62.8	89	0.28	4.49	2.76
Amraoti	76.8	61.3	86	0.01	3.98	2.16
Nagpur	76.7	62.0	94	..	4.75	2.66
Chanda	76.7	64.0	96	0.95	5.35	3.45
Raipur	77.2	59.8	88	0.32	2.47	0.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.3	72.3	83	..	1.12	0.55
Ratnagiri	85.3	69.1	72	0.06	0.54	—0.15
Mormugao	86.0	72.5	85	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	85.7	70.0	90	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	78.2	59.1	80	0.31	3.92	3.08
Ahmednagar	80.6	55.4	68	..	2.02	0.75
Poona	81.8	62.9	79	0.04	0.65	—0.47
Sholapur	87.6	60.3	70	..	6.56	5.06
Bijapur	85.7	61.0	71	..	5.45	4.13
Belgaum	82.8	57.9	96	..	4.93	2.99
Ahmedabad	78.7	61.4	82	0.04	3.16	1.96
Nizamabad (Indur)	77.9	63.8	89	0.10	4 26	2.89
Hyderabad	80.8	63.6	87	0.44	3.70	2.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.7	72.4	64	..	3.61	0.24
Calicut	88.3	72.3	85	..	9.34	2.85
Cochin	88.5	76.8	78	..	19.81	10.47
Colombo	88.8	73.4	94	0.78	24.83	0.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.6	69.1	90	0.02	4.26	—2.43
Bellary	89.8	69.1	66	..	4.17	1.88
Cuddapah	84.3	71.5	81	..	9.37	4.56
Madras	80.4	71.4	88	0.22	24.34	4.68
Bangalore	82.7	64.3	90	..	3.48	—0.29
Coimbatore	91.2	68.8	86	..	7.52	2.22
Trichinopoly	86.6	71.4	82	..	7.08	—1.70
Negapatam	81.3	71.9	93	1.15	22.07	—7.07

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good. D-14

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BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, March* 4.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. L. Price, as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher, Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted, with effect from the 26th February 1915, privilege leave in combination with furlough on medical certificate up to six months.

Mr. R. M. Phillips to be Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency, vice Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher proceeding on leave.

Mr. K. C. Rushton to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

M. E. P. White to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. E. F. Green proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. Orr to be Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, vice Mr. H. O. Moore proceeding on leave.

Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakr El Edrus is allowed, up to 30th March 1915 inclusive, an extension of leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Belgaum from the date of departure on leave of Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., until the date of arrival of Mr. Sale, I.C.S.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, a Collector in class II (officiating in class I) of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 9th April 1915.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S. has been allowed extension of furlough for four days.

The Rev. C. Stewart is appointed to be Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

The Rev. A. L. H. Selwyn, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough up to nineteen months.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is granted to the Reverend Ganga Ram Mackenzie of the American Marathi Mission.

The Rev. R. C. V. Hodge is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 9th Feb. 1915.

Mr. A. E. Storrie to be Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Hindalge, Belgaum District during the absence of Mr. G. Henderson.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Fooks, I.M.S., (retired), to be Civil Surgeon, Thana, with attached duties.

Assistant Surgeon Vajivandas Damodardas Merchant, L.M. & S., on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S., (retired), to be on general duty, Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Anderson I.M.S., (retired), to do duty as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District.

Dr. J. F. D'Mello, L.M.&S., D.P.H., D.T.M. &H. (Cantab.), to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, during the absence on leave of Dr. R. D. Dalal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London.)

2nd Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Volunteer Rifle Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hargrave Deane, V. D., resigns his commission. Dated 28th Dec. 1914.

Mr. Mukandrai Virshunker Unaker, First Assistant, Bombay and Alibag Observatories, to act as Director, Bombay and Alibag Observatories, during the absence on leave of Dr. Moos.

Mr. Balavant Khanderav Mehendale, L.L.B., and Mr. Hormasji Pestonji Chahevala, L.L.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court, Bombay.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar vice Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., transferred.

COMMERCIAL.

SATISFACTORY NEWS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 4.

It is satisfactory to learn from a Home cable, that the vigorous methods of the Admiralty, have so effectually disposed of the threatened war on commerce by Gemany, that there has been a drop in insurance rates and grain prices. And it is probable that the excellent arrangements which have been devised for the protection of merchantmen, have been the means of laying bare Germany's weakness to such an extent, any lurking doubts which were in evidence with regard to the damage she might have been capable of inflicting, are now more or less dissipated. This sense of almost entire security on the seas is bound to have a beneficial effect on trade generally, and it would not be surprising soon to note a considerable improvement in the textile industries which will be reflected in a material advance in cotton rates. Want of confidence has hitherto been the prime cause of so much industrial inactivity, with a consequent accumulation of an enormous unemployed capital. When the safety of overseas trade is reasonably assured, as it apparently is now, and underwriting can be engaged in at something like normal rates, the effect on cotton values will be most marked. New busness will be commenced: new enterprises launched: and no measures spared to utilise the vast sums, which have been lying hoarded up for months, to the best advantage. The Liverpool Market closed steady at seven points advance, and if the Home cable advices referred to are not exaggerating the situation, we are on the eve of an upward move in cotton rates which may soon assume very considerable proportions.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	100
" Imports.. ..		23,000
Mid. Americans	..	4.97
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	..	6.90
New York Official noon call May	..	8.61
" " July	..	8.33
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May	..	8.32
" " July	..	8.52

OPENING TONE AND SALES.

Liverpool, March 3rd.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	26,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May-June.	4.82	4.87
June-July.	4.86	4.91
July-Aug.	4.91	4.96
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.04	5.09
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.11	5.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 3rd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.84	4.88
June-July.	4.86	4.92
July-Aug.	4.91	4.96
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.04	5.11
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.11	5.18

OPENING TONE AND SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	35,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

M. J.	4.90
J. J.	4.94
J. A.	4.99
A. S.	.....
S. O.	.....
O. N.	5.13
N. D.	.....
D. J.	.....
J. F.	5.20

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Liverpool, March 3.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
2nd March. Close ..	4.82	4.91½	5.03½	5.11
3rd March. Open ..	4.86½	4.96½	5.08½	5.16
3rd March Close ..	4.88½	4.98	5.10	5.18

pl. 6½ pl. 6½ pl. 6½ pl. 7

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
2nd March. Close ..	6.88	7.07	7.37	7.48
3rd March. Open ..	....	....	....	....
3rd March. Close ..	6.97	7.15	7.45	7.56

pl. 9 pl. 8 pl. 8 pl. 8

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	July	Oct.
1st March. Close ..	8.17	8.38	8.61	8.91
2nd March. " ..	8.35	8.56	8.77	9.05
3rd March. 11 a.m. ..	....	8.60	....	9.09
3rd March. Close ..	8.50	8.69	8.92	9.18

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
1st March. Close	7.90	8.10
2nd March. "	8.28	8.49
3rd March. 11 a.m.	....	....
3rd March. Close	8.42	8.62

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, March 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	40,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	51,000
Futures at New York May	8.69
Previous closing price	8.56
Futures at New York July	8.92
Previous closing price	8.73
Spot Cotton at New York	8.60
Previous price	8.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7.81
Previous price	7.81
Futures at New Orleans May	8.42
Previous price	8.28
Futures at New Orleans July	8.62
Previous price	8.49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.80.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 3.d,

Bar Silver Spot	23⅜
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 %	
Since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1 1/2
Discount Bank Bills 6 m/st	1 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3/4
" 7 day market loans	7/8
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	160,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, March 3rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs.:—

Rs. 78,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs.
Rs. 2,25,000 " " Madras } 3,03,000
Tenders on Calcutta at } Par.
Madras at }
Telegraphic Transfers Immediate
Rs.12,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs.
Rs.14,98 000 " " Bombay } 3698000
Rs.10,00,000 " " Madras }
Tenders on Calcutta at }
" Bombay at } Par.
" Madras at }
Telegraphic Transfers Deferred Rs.
Rs.19,99,000 were allotted to Bombay 19,99,000
Tenders on Bombay at Rs. 1/33 and 1/32
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 61,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 3rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May Paid 59/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June 59/6
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers March.-April. 61⅜

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 53/6
Linseed Calcutta sellers 52/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March.-April; Paid 48/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull 7/7/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £63
Copper Braziers £80¼
Yellow Metal 8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool 14—0—0

FREIGHT.

Coals):—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30
English best Selected Copper 71½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June 15/3
July-September 14/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. 15/4 1/2
July-September. 14/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. 17/6
July-September 16/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. 17/7 1/2
July-September. 16/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/5½
Ceylon Rubber 2/3⅞

GOAT SKINS.

London, March 3rd.

Goat skins sale closed to-day. 530,000 sold.
Madras prime:—2 pence lower
Medium } a penny lower
Ordinary }
Bombay 3½ pence lower.

SHEEP SKINS.

London, March 3rd.

Madras prime:— penny to two pence lower
Medium } par to penny lower.
Ordinary }

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 4.

The Market to-day opened steady at Rs. 200 for good M. G. Broach, March delivery.

Free purchases of Khamgaum Akola, March, by a Japanese firm had the effect of stiffening prices to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

A fair business was reported in transfers of Bengals, Khamgaum Akolas and Broach for March to more forward months.

We quote for March delivery:—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 201/8
Fully Good Bengals	Rs. 136/7
Fine M. G. Bengal	Rs. 149
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola	Rs. 162
Fully Good Bengal (January 1903)	Rs. 175

MESSRS. PATEL BROS. QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	202	.. 198/9		25/3/15
" " ..	200	..		25/5/15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	.. 172/3	..		25/1/16
H. G. Do.	134/5	..		25/3/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	147	.. ..		Do.
Akola, Khagm	201	.. ..		25/1/16
" "	..	.. ..		
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	.. ..		
M.G. Khandesh ..	149	136 ..		25/3/15
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	.. ..		
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	183	.. ..		Do.
M.G. Nagpore	181	.. ..		Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	177	.. ..		25/3/15
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	172	.. ..		Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description ..	167	.. ..		Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	162	.. ..		Do.
M.G. Mathia	164	.. ..		25/5/15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	.. 202		Do.
H.G. Westerns	..	.. 189		Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	.. 195		Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	.. 209		Do.
M.G. Compta	..	.. 207		Do.
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	.. ..		
H.G. Bijapore	..	.. ..		

ARRIVALS.

March, 3rd.

	Bales.
Khandeish	4,010
Central India	2,085
Barsi & Nagpur	1,498
Berar	3,558
Central Provinces	2,184
Dhollera	1,335
Broach	1,422
Compta & Dharwar	517
Westerns	2,074

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C-16

Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,613
Rajputana	1,042
Sind	1,132
Total :	24,470
Total for 6 days	1,10,681
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,079,525
" same time last season	1,946,154

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	24,470	110,681	839,899	1055,673
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	4,576	27,329	390,836	442,855
Linseed	2,385	15,134	82,288	279,017
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	468	2,460	56,298	28,518
Gingellyseed	2,776	13,401	159,587	507,249
Poppyseed	18	18	155	2,444
Groundnuts	534	15,171	276,888	483,895
Castorseed	195	17,455	214,009	371,281
Rice	441	85,437	937,871	663,364
Myrabolams	122	2,511	139,302	191,571
Cottonseed	12,505	72,289	725,597	1551,651
Mowraseed	100	999	12,132	9,256
Gram	1,120	7,487	64,777	63,870
Jowari	4,516	49,048	228,893	306,599
Bariey	187	566	6,410	5,449
Maize	5	63	1,770	429

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	172¾ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	131.
Do. Shanghai	166½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	147½.

SHARES.

In Cotton Mill shares there was not much doing.

Central India stood at Rs. 1,740, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,350, Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,055 but closed at Rs. 1,060. Colaba remained at Rs. 1,320. Standards at Rs. 860, Davids at Rs. 507½. Fazulbhais at Rs. 367½.

Bombay Burma shares were quoted at Rs. 852½ without much business.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 91½. Preference at Rs. 157 and the Deferred shares at Rs. 175.

Bank of India shares stood steady at Rs. 55 and the Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 60.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Cash transactions in Government Paper were reported at Rs. 92/8.

Bombay Port Bonds were quoted at Rs. 97/8.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

NO FURTHER WEEKLY NOTICES.

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Controller of Currency:—

Under the existing arrangement for the issue of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on London, notices and press communiqués are issued every week simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, stating that Bills and Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of £1,000,000 will be issued in the following week, and explaining the conditions under which such bills are issued etc.

These arrangements have their origin in the circumstances in which Sterling Bills were issued on previous occasions, when the amount of Bills offered was liable to be modified from week to week. They are not entirely applicable to present conditions inasmuch as the Government of India have notified the issue of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000 a week, until further notice. Moreover, during the last few weeks, owing to the rapid improvement in exchange, no applications have been received for Bills or Telegraphic Transfers.

The Government of India have no intention of withdrawing their offer at the present time, but the prescribed conditions are now, it is believed, fully understood and they consider that the weekly repetition of notices is no longer necessary. In future, therefore, a fresh notification will only issue when in particular weeks, owing to holidays or other causes, it is necessary to fix another day than the usual Thursday for the receipt of applications. Applications can continue to be made as at present by those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities. Copies of the notice explaining these conditions can also, at any time, be obtained on application, from the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or of the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras, as the case may be. A notice will, as at present, be issued in each week stating the result of any applications made.

NO TENDERS THIS WEEK.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000, offered for sale on Thursday, the 4th March 1915, at 15 29/32 and 15 27/32d., the rupee respectively.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Share market yesterday ruled active and a fair volume of business was put through. Jute shares accounted for the lion's share. Coals were steady and unchanged with no special feature of interest. A fair number of dealings were reported in the miscellaneous section.

Government Paper was done at 92.2 and 92.4.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

NAVAL BRANCH.

The Honorary Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund writes:—

"We thank many kind friends in Bombay for medicine bottles received for the ships at Suez. Has any one a Gramaphone to spare for the men up the Gulf? It would be greatly appreciated by them, also books, magazines, playing cards, pipes, and games. All parcels should be directed to the Secretary, Naval Fund, Admiral's House, Bombay."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 3
Java Maru — Fuchigami — Kobe, Jan. 29

Mrch 4.
Homayun — Courtenay — Calcutta, Feb. 20
Queen Amelia — MacKay — Moulmein, Feb. 16

DEPARTURES.

March 4

Egyptian Transport — Paine — Marseilles
Varela — Denne — Busreh
Dwarka — Maples — Busreh

The following steamer received her Port clearance yesterday.

S.S Clan Gordon — for — Rangoon

The following vessels entered the Dock for loading:—

Steamers	Salsette,	for	London.
"	City of Paris,	for	Manchester, etc.
"	City of Cairo	for	Manchester
"	Java Maru	for	Kobe.
"	Daisai Maru	for	Genoa, etc.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru 2,847 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, arrived here on Wednesday from Kobe which port she left on the 29th January, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Homayun:—The steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain S. W. Courtenay, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 20th February, with a cargo of coal and two deck passengers.

S. S. Queen Amelia:—The steamer Queen Amelia, 2,782 tons, Captain Mackay, arrived here yesterday from Moulmein, which port she left on the 16th February last, with general goods on board.

S. S. Clan Gordon:—The steamer Clan Gordon, 2,285 tons, Captain Walker, will sail today for Rangoon via Point de Galle, in water ballast.

S. S. Morea:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Morea with the outward Mails of the 20th February passed Suez at 5 a. m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia left Liverpool on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Hokkai Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hokkai Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 2nd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, March, 3rd 1915.

A. Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
C R. City of Cairo	Parker	K. Nixon
D & E Tosan Maru	Nakons	N. Y. Kaisha
F Argyll	Wood	W. & A. Graham & Co
H Lawoe	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
V Dido	Wilkinson	J. F & Co
P New Zealand Transport	Paine	Turner Morrison

OFFSIDE F.

Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
L. Natravali	Abulkem	B. S. N. & Co
M. Ponani	Suleman	B. S. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Esmail	B S. N. & Co
Courland	Mohamed	B S. N. & Co
M Sabarmati	Sabudin	M M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Paris	Campbell	K. Nixon & Co
Newby Hall	Lloyd	K. N & Co
4 Loana	Velson	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Pundua	Anderson	M. M. & Co
6 Alesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Abydos	Davis	G. H Carnum
12. Taman Maru	Kabayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
16 Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Gordon	Walker	J. Finlay & Co
4 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Talyabi	Kass	B. E. Collin & Co
Hejaz	Gray	J. M. & Co
Jeddah	Ternal	T. M. & Co

M. D. D.

Daisai Maru	Pama	N. Y. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	W & A. G. & Co
Alesia	Green	J. M. & Co
Gallia	Mcintyre	
Homayun	Courtenay	N. Y. Kaisha
Java Maru	Fuchigami	
Kinerale	Abbott	
Karanga	Pattison	T. M. & Co
Kowett	Wilson	
Nardonake	Hunn	
Queen Amelia	Mackay	
Sitch	Elliott	
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 65 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 105 bales wool, O. Hurbhum; 52 bales wool, L. Goculdas; 98 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 10 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

City of Paris (s) 500 cwts., khismiss, S. Hansraj & Co.; 590 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 636 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 275 bales cotton, Diwadkar & Co.

Alesia (s) 50 bales cotton fly, M. R. Patel.

City of Cairo (s) 3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, Turner Morrison & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.

Steinturm (s) 550 cwts. khismiss, S. Hansraj & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 100 bales wool, Selim D. Bassano; 612 bales cotton, 5,860 cwts. mowraseed, Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts. cashewnut, M. Jafferbhoy.

City of Cairo (s) 50 bales cotton, 1,800 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia (s) 396 cwts. cashewnuts, 450 cwts. mustardseed, R. Jivandas & Co.; 2 cwts. cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

A port in the United Kingdom.

Argyll (s) 14,999 cwts. cotionseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Alesia (s) 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 350 bales hemp, 100 bales, cotton, K. Visram & Co.

Caledonia (s) 3 bales goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 3 bales sheep skins, H. A. Oomar & Sons; 137 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Cairo (s) 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 2,000 cwts. cottonseed, G. Bhimjee; 6,300 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 1,874 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Portode Savona (s) 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, K. Dewchand & Co.; 75 cwts. animalguts, Ad. Meyer; 535 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 106 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Losna (s) 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Toman Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 3,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisa; 1,156 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 2,400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Toman Maru (s) 800 bales coton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Tosan Maru (s) 237 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul & Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Toman Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Toman Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI

Oriental (s) 330 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 254 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 70 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 37 cwts. khismiss, 10 cwts. jardaloo, 5 cwts. hing, H. Valabhdas; 77 cwts. buffalo pickers, L. Harjiwan; 60 cwts. jardaloo, A. Fazalbhoy; 83 cwts. raisins, N. M. Pohowalla; 75 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Sikh from Calcutta and Coast, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.; 3 cases, 40 kegs, paint & colour, 54 bales, paper, 7 casks, 2 boxes, soap, 55 cases, candles, 103 chests, 183 half chests, 29 bags, 18 cases, tea, 130 bags, coffee, 16 tins, glue, 50 casks, C. N. oil, 2 kegs, 2 cases, oil, 30 bundles, hemp rope, 52 bundles, canes, 100 bales, gunnies, 2 cases, cotton goods, 1,299 bales, cotton, 7 bundles, senna, 4 bundles, logline, 3 bags, sugar, 10 rolls coir matting, 75 bundles, coir mats, 192 jottas, coir yarn, 8 bundles, stone moss, 4 bundles, sharkfins, 1 bundle, fishmaws, 1 case, empty cylinders, 8 cases, shellac, 150 bags, 40 jottas, pepper, 263 bags, betelnuts, 81 bags, 128 baskets, dry ginger, 101 bundles, cardamoms, 51 bundles, cardamoms rice.

S. S. Koweit from Jeddah, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co., 27 cases, 1 bundle, specie.

S. S. Losna from Cristiania, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 1,648 bales, 203 rolls, 13 cases, paper, 620 cases, milk, 58 cases, beer, 285 drums, carbide.

S. S. Jahangir from Aden, Agents, T. Morrison & Co., 18 bundles, fishfins, 118 bundles, dry fish, 1 bundle, baskets, 1 bundle, grain, 1 bundle, teak wood, 1 bundle, 24 cases, specie, 3 cases, aloes, 4 cases, marble, 1 case, old brass, 1 case, old copper, 1 bundle, zinc, 7 packages, old matel, 10 bags, gum arabic, 5 bags, gum coarse, 3 packages, cowries, 4 packages, duffer, 10 bales, a. p. goods, 2 bundles, 1 jotta, soap, 29 bales, skins.

S. S. Rikard Nordraak, from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co., 1.067 pieces, squares, 44,886 pieces, 4,811 bundles, scantlings, 3,763 pieces, wagon boards, 3,680 pieces, sleepers, 25 bundles, raw silk, 1 bundle, cotton waste, 13 kegs, indigo.

S. S. Hellas from Bangk

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONSIGNMENT OF MALAGA GRAPES.

LOWER COURT'S DECREE REVERSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

GIOVANI GORIO *v.* PANDUJI RAOJI.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had passed a decree for Rs. 5,125 in favour of the respondent-plaintiff against the appellant-defendant.

Judgment was delivered by their Lordships on Thursday morning, reversing the Lower Court's decree and dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs. The facts which gave rise to the original suit have already appeared.

At the hearing Mr. Desai with Mr. Taraporevala and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the appellant.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Mulla and Mr. Wadia appeared for the respondent.

In delivering judgment, after reciting the facts of the case, their Lordships said that the question here was whether the claim of the plaintiff arose against the defendant as agent for a foreign principal and whether the case fell within the meaning and intention of section 230 of the Contract Act.

Their Lordships were of opinion that there was no privity of contract between the plaintiff and the defendant. Privity of contract was established between the plaintiff and the foreign principal. Their Lordships cited 5 Cal, 71, and said that the presumption that arose was a "prima facie" presumption and not a conclusive presumption. That presumption could be rebutted and it was rebutted in the present case.

The argument, therefore, that the agent was liable for a foreign principal failed. The Lower Court had misapprehended the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent, C. J., in 13 Bom., p. 470. Their Lordships agreed with that decision in 13 Bom., p. 470 and reversed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. As there was no contract between the parties, there could not be any counter-claim. The counter-claim was therefore dismissed with costs. The appeal, was, therefore allowed with costs throughout except that the defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of one day's hearing in the Lower Court.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Billimoria and Co.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

THANA KIDNAPPING CASE.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BABU SHAIKH HUSSEN *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision on behalf of the petitioner, who was convicted by Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, First Class Magistrate of Thana, under section 363, I. P. Code, of having kidnapped Vatsala, an unmarried girl of Hindu, Prabhu caste, and a minor under 16 years of age from the lawful guardianship of her father Vithal Mahipat of Thana on the 13th June, 1914, at about midnight, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 4 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for 6 months. The fine, if not paid, was ordered to be recovered under section 386, Criminal Procedure Code, and on recovery Rs. 200 were ordered to be paid to the father of the minor girl as compensation for costs under section 545, C. P. Code.

The facts of the case are:—Accused Babu, a Mahomedan farrier, was a friend of Vatsala's brother Dwarkanath who had a tailoring shop and used to live in a room opposite to Gunjal's Chawl where Vatsalabai was living with her father and brothers. Accused went to her at about 11 p.m. on the 13th June, 1914, and persuaded her to accompany him to Bombay to see a drama which Dwarkanath, her brother was also going to attend. Vatsala agreed to go with the accused on his assurance that Dwarkanath had already gone to the station. The accused then supplied her with a veil which "Pardanashin" Musulman women wear while going out and Vatsala put it on to cover her face and person. They went to the station and by the first available train went to Bombay and alighted at Mazagaon station. Vatsala was then taken to Suleman's stables where she remained till 10 a.m. Then she was taken to a room in a chawl which was specially engaged by Babu at Sat Rasta. She lived there for 4 days and used to close the room from within when Babu went out and he locked it from outside. On the fourth day she was taken in a carriage with Babu's sister as her companion to a friend's (named Akbar) house because Babu suspected that the police were after him and that they had found out the room. On the next day she was traced at Akbar's house in Khande Moholla by the Bombay Police who returned her to her father's custody.

Accused in his defence stated that Vatsala came to Mazagaon, Bombay, of her own accord. She told him that she had run away from her father's house as she was beaten by her father and brother. She pressed him to keep her and threatened to commit suicide on refusal. He then took her to Sat Rasta and then to Akbar's place and informed Bhasker, one of Vatsala's brothers, about the matter.

QUESTION OF AGE.

The trying Magistrate in his judgment observed: "The most essential point in the case is the age question. Expert evidence is conflicting. The conflict of expert opinion about the age arrived at from general appearance, teeth and other signs is in my opinion set at rest by very clear documentary evidence about her birthday. Vatsala was born at Kondur village in Bhor State. A "karkun" of Bhor State produced the birth registers for various years from 1888 to 1908. All these birth registers show the births of the several children of Vithal Mahipat, father of Vatsala. A daughter was born to him on 8th October, 1899, her name is stated in the register to be Vatsi. Obviously an abbreviation of the fuller name Vatsala. . . . I hold that the age of the girl Vatsala is 15 years now completed and that she was born on the 8th October, 1899.

"I also hold that vatsala did not go to Mazagaon all alone as Babu alleges, but that Babu took her away from her father's house at midnight. It is highly improbable that a young girl can go at dead of night, all alone to Thana station,, purchase a ticket for Mazagon, where she had no friend or acquaintance and alight there without any fixed goal for destination. There was no reason for her to wait and loiter about at the station till Babu accidentally arrived there. The theory suggested by Babu is unbelievable. Vatsala no doubt went away with Babu of her own free will. The consent of Vatsala is however legally immaterial. There has been the taking of Vatsala by Babu accused, a girl under 16 years of age out of the keeping of Vithal, her father and lawful guardian without his consent and the ingredients of the offence defined in section 361, I. P. C., are all existing in the case. Vatsala was no doubt willing to be led by the accused in this erotic trip, but as she is a minor her will is not material. According to the rules of the caste to which Vatsala belongs her father will scarcely be able to find a husband for her on account of the stain on her character. Her marital life in her own caste is practically closed for good. The sentence on accused should not therefore be light."

The petitioner then appealed to the Sessions Court at Thana but the sentence passed by the trying Magistrate was confirmed.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that the girl was below 16 years as the medical evidence about her age was conflicting and the birth register did not clearly show that it referred to the same girl. The benefit of the doubt ought to have been given to the accused The punishment passed by the Magistrate was also severe.

It was also contended that the power of love transcends all conventional barriers of caste, creed, or colour. Besides the accused was a young man of poor means and he had no dishonourable motive in taking the girl with him, in fact the petitioner was about to go through the formality of marriage before he was arrested.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments rejected the application.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the petitioner.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. E-15

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

SPECIE BANK CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION) V. BHAICHAND KARAMCHAND & CO.

The plaintiff filed this suit against the defendents to revover a sum of Rs. 20,000 due by them in respect of a promissory note.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendents were absent.

Shortly, the alleged facts were that the defendents being hard pressed for money in 1913, obtained a loan of Rs. 20,000 from the Specie Bank. The amount was paid by the then Manager of the Bank by a cheque and the defendents passed a pro-note for the amount to the Bank. As the repeated demands made for payment of the sum were not heeded by the defendents, the plaintiff filed the present suit to recover the amount.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest at 6 per cent and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for Specie Bank:—Messrs. Little & Co.

UNPAID CALLS ON SHARES.

THE INDIAN PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. v. MAHOMED ISMAIL MAHOMEDY.

The present suit was filed by the plaintiffs against the defendents to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000 the balance due in respect of unpaid calls on 100 shares of the Company held by the defendent. The shares were alloted to him on 14th October, 1910; and he paid Rs. 500 by way of deposit for the 100 shares alloted to him. The balance of Rs. 20 per share was not paid by the defendent, though he was repeatedly asked to do so. A notice of claim was sent to him in January, 1913, by which he was called upon to pay the balance by the 15th of the same month. and in default of which he was informed that he would be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent from that date.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000 with interest at 9 per cent from 15th January till judgment, with costs. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Payne Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

60-14—L A Ref. 4-06—Smetham B & Co Batha Vithal and others v. Lady Mankorebai widow and ors Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 10.

After the Appeal Court Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1150-13—Payne and Co. Abraham E J Abraham Binodiram Balchand a firm v. Tyabjee D and Co. Part Heard 27-2-15.

817-14—Vachha and Co Sorabji Kharshedji Gangadhar Hariba Chandhari and ors Kharas & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg Co. Ld. Payne and Co.

584-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd v. Bhagwanji Bovindji and ors Mathubhai J & M.

586-14—Bhaishanker K & B The Poona Bank Ltd v. Thaker Khatao Kuverji and ors Matubhai J & M.

693-14—Nadirshaw & D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

801-14—Raghavaya N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors Captain and V Sabnis and G.

112-14—Hiralal and Co. Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr v. Teppa Roopa Little and Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Carrimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors M K R B & Co Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai Widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co Jehangir S M and H.

S C 98-15—Rustomji & G Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpol Harsey & Co a firm Motichand & D.

380-14—Ard H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba and ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant and ors Man H M & Co Mulji and Th. Moti and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791-14—Payne and Co, Dhaklibai widow and ors v Hasanally Mahomedally and ors, Patell and Ez, Dubash and Co, for a pauper.

739-14—Sabnis and G, Hariba Avdaji Shinde v Savlaram Umaji and ors, Judah & S.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shinde and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S, Part heard, 9-2-15.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shinde and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S, Part heard, 9-2-15.

Short Cause.

1446-14—Payne and Co, Lakhmidas Ratansey and Co a firm v Parbhashankar Alveshwar and Co a firm, Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

291-14.—Daph. F. & D., Ganeshlal Sabhagmal a firm, Ratanchand Premchand & ors., Dubash & Co.

350-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Ruttonbai widow, v. R. D. Sethna & ors., Mulla & M. Ard. H. D. & Co.

374-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Lakhmichand Damji v. R. D. Sethna & ors., Ard. H. D. & Co.

695-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Ruttonbai widow, v. Jethabhai Nursey & ors., Mulla & M. Ard. H. D. & Co.

174-12—Jehangir S M & H Sha Trolhanbhai Damp a firm v. Nadirshaw Hormusji Belgaumwalla and anr Ard H D & Co.

620-14—Little & Co Messrs P. Chunial & Co a firm v. Jasrup Bejnath a firm Dikshit & P.

1106-14.—Madha & Ch. Champubai widow, v. Putlibai widow, Edg. G. N. Co.

1059-14.—Purnanand & Co., Bhagwanji Ramji & Co., a firm v. Noor Mahomed Fazul & ors., Pacha & Co.

1250-14—Dastur & Co Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Vallabdas Manecklal & Co.

1031-14—Amin and D Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruxani widow and our Bhimji & Co. Mr. P & P.

859-13—Mulla and M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Jimbabai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, Shroff D and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

113-15—Rustamji & G Bai Fatmabai v. Ahmed Jamal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

923-14—Little and Co, Messrs J A Begbie and Co a firm v Meghji Vallabhdas, Patell and Ez.

Long Causes.

260-14—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas and anr v Asharam Govindram and anr, Bhimji and Co.

281-14—Pocha & Co Dossabhoy Cursetji Soonawala v Gangaram Sakharam Seth & ors Nanu A. & Co.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Dy D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13. Soondercas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

223-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jeh S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sitdarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Yussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Saarally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE SEPOY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Gulab Mahibub, P. C. No. 1474 A., with absenting himself from duty without leave.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was doing duty in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. On the morning of the 10th ultimo, he absented himself from the morning parade and it was subsequently ascertained that on the evening of the 9th idem, after returning home, he informed the people with whom he was living, that he had had a telegram from his native place, Satara, intimating that his father was very ill. He also told the people that he had been granted leave. He left Bombay that night. He had not been granted leave and had therefore withdrawn himself from his duties without the sanction of the Commissioner of Police.

The accused admitted having absented himself without leave but said he went to his native place owing to his father's illness. He, however, could not produce witnesses to corroborate his statement.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL AFFRAY.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN DANCING PARTIES

A serious fight occurred on Wednesday night between two parties of mill-hands at Elphinstone Road, Bombay, resulting in the death of a man named Arjun Keshow, aged 28.

From the evidence recorded at the inquest held yesterday by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, it appears that two parties one of which was known as Shunker's "toli," went out dancing at Holi bon-fires in the streets. The two parties met in a passage on Carol Road, Elphinstone Road, when, it is alleged, Govind Balaji, of Shunker's "toli," assaulted Raghu Vithu. A free fight then ensued between the two parties, in which sticks were freely used, and the deceased was severely assaulted on the head. He fell unconscious on the road and the parties dispersed. Superintendent Coxen and Deputy-Inspector Kilcoin at once repaired to the spot, where they found the deceased lying in a pool of blood. Raghu had also fallen unconscious but he subsequently regained consciousness.

Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, said death was due to fracture of the skull. The upper jaw was also fractured and teeth knocked out. The injuries could have been caused by severe blows with a "lathi." Raghu identified his assailant Govind, but could not say who had assaulted the deceased.

The enquiry was adjourned.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The permanent affiliation of the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, to the Bombay University in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce with retrospective effect from the date of expiry of its provisional affiliation, is sanctioned by the Bombay Government.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. B-16

"THE COMRADE" APPEAL CASE

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 4.

A special bench of the Punjab Chief Court consisting of the Chief Judge Sir Alfred Kensington, Justice Sir Donald Johnstone and Justice Rattigan heard yesterday the appeal filed by Farooq Ali, keeper of the "Comrade" and "Hamdard" Press at Delhi against the forfeiture of its security of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Beechey, Advocate with Mr, Asafali, Barrister, Delhi, appeared for the appellant and the Crown was represented by Mr. Bevan Petman, the Government Advocate.

Mr. Beechey for the appellant said that the order of forfeiture of security was based on the ground that a certain article in "The Comrade" of September 26, 1914, had a tendency to excite disaffection against the Government of India and the Crown, but there was not a word in the article about the Government of India, and the King. It was a criticism of the policy of the British Foreign Minister with regard to Turkey and was a laudable effort to discover the cases of estrangement between Turkey and Great Britain and to suggest measures for effecting a rapprochement.

"WRITTEN WITH THE BEST OF MOTIVES."

After Mr. Beechey had finished his address to the Court on general and legal aspects of the case Mr. Mahammad Ali, Editor of "The Comrade" commenced his explanation of certain passages in the article which were objected to by the Crown. Mr. Mahammad Ali put in a defence of the position taken up by him in the article. He refuted the interpretation put upon certain passages by the Government and said they were absolutely harmless and written with the best of motives. It was, he said, unfair to say that the article as a whole excited any disaffection against Government. Mr. Mahammad Ali had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICIALS

D. S. P. ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 4.

In the case against W. J. Doveton, District Superintendent of Police, Kyaukse, on a charge of taking, bribe, now proceeding before the Special Sessions of the Lower Burma Chief Court, the foreman of the jury in the middle of the cross-examination of the principal witness informed the Court that the jury did not desire to proceed further with the case, as they did not believe the evidence of the witness. The Chief Judge pointed out to the jury that the only evidence as to the payment of money to Doveton was that of Maung Ba the principal witness, but he was an accomplice in the offence. According to law they could not accept his evidence unless corroborated on material points. There was no such corroboration. The foreman intimated the jury's unanimous opinion that they could not convict on the evidence on Maung Ba, Doveton was acquitted.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 2nd instant, in the Karnatak and West Khandesh. The standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost, insects and wind in Upper Sind Frontier, by frost and disease in three talukas of Larkana, by frost and wind in Sukkur, by frost and insects in four talukas of Nawabshah, by frost in one State of Rewa Kantha and by insects in two talukas of Hyderabad, and were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas of the last named district. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Gujarat Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in Sind, Gujarat and the Deccan. The supply of fooder was adequate except in one taluka and one mahal of Karachi, two talukas in Thar and Parkar, and one in Nawabshah. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

After a lapse of about three years, Harmston's Circus and Royal Menagerie, is paying Bombay a return visit, the opening night being fixed for Tuesday March 9th. Next to the Maidan, which was unobtainable, the management has secured the most favourable site near Charni Road station, and motors and carriages can drive to the plot by turning from the Royal Opera House. The show is said to be "bigger, better and brighter than ever", comprised of a great array of talent, secured from every quarter of the globe. The company consists of 40 capable performers, headed by the Cottrell Troupe, whose acrobatic feats have been described as astounding and sensational Chrangeot, the "upside down man" performs some clever hand balancing feats the Sladeaks are champion trick cyclists and the juggling Delroys engage in extraordinary hoop-rolling. The fun is provided by a quartette of amusing clowns in a series of comic interludes and the old Bombay favourites, Willie, Nelly, and Jenny Harmston are still to the fore with their clever, daring feats of, bareback horesmanship, wire-walking and juggling. The entertainment promises well in every way, and from the advance reports, is likely to maintain its reputation for high class excellence.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

THE BISHOP ON ITS FUNCTIONS.

The Constitutive Assembly summoned by the Bishop of Bombay to approve of the draft constitution and regulation of the Bombay Division Council concluded its sessions at the Cathedral yesterday afternoon. The Lord Bishop presided over an attendance of over one hundred clerical and lay delegates.

After a good deal of discussion and the amendment of several clauses, the draft constitution was approved, and the Bombay Diocesan Council actually came into being.

The Lord Bishop addressing the assembly, said all the work they had been doing for the past day and a half had been highly technical, and he was afraid that many of them had had great difficulty in following it. He wished to impress upon them that the sort of business they had just concluded would not be the normal business of the Council. The meetings of the Council would, be hoped, concern themselves with important points of policy, important points of administration and important points of the religious work of the Diocese. He did not wish them to think that because they had made a constitution they had made a Council. The Council would have to make itself; by the way in which it worked it would make itself. They launched that constitution, but the effect of it would depend upon the willing service of those who were appointed under it to serve the Diocese. They had had for the past three years very wonderful example of willing service. The Drafting committee had rendered to the Diocese very willingly a very great deal of service. They were all busy men, and some of them lived at great distances from the centres at which they had met, yet for all these three years they had worked very hard, and at what was not altogether a very interesting task. He felt in his heart great gratitude to them all, and desired to record his gratitude to them, although he could not help saying that they owed, perhaps, a special debt of gratitude to Canon Rivington, their Chairman. At a time when other men sought repose he had added to his normal work this very great and strenuous work, and throughout had been very largely responsible for the ideal and inspiration of this movement. The same willingness for service from the Diocese must distinguish the start of the Council.

If the Council was simply one more committee or one more meeting in would be worse than useless, but if it gradually centred under itself the whole activity of the Diocese than all the trouble they had spent upon it would be amply rewarded.

The Rev. Mr. French asked a question with regard to the constitution of the Standing Comittee, which is to consist of the Bishop the Bishops commissary and ten clerical and ten lay members. Mr. French asked whether the Bishop's commissary existed?

The Bishop:—The Bishop is here and the Bishop commissiry is the Archdeacon. I think I way say they both actually exist.

The Constitutive Assembly was then dissolved, and the first meeting of the Council was held subsequently.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY.

The ninety-sixth Report of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, refers to the satisfactory increase during the year in the circulation of the Scriptures in Western India. The total issues for 1914 were 181,452 copies, as compared with 178,720 in 1913, and 161,128 in 1912. The literature was very largely in the Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Hindi, Canarese and English languages, but Scriptures in no less than 52 different languages were asked for and supplied. The long list includes such forms of human speech as Esperanto, Amharic and Russian, Spanish, Burmese, Hebrew and Greek.

The year under Report was the second year of the new scheme of making grants to Missions to carry on Colportage, and the results indicate that success continues to attend it.

The outbreak of war has militated against sales by missionaries and their agents, but notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions 70,707 copies, for the most part Gospels in the various vernaculars, were circulated. The total grants amounted to Rs. 5,599 as compared with Rs. 5,911 in 1913.

The number of Indian Christian women employed throughout the year to read the Scriptures to women in Western India was 28 and reports show that earnest and faithful service was rendered in all parts of the field. The work of the women is carefully supervised by lady Missionaries who report quarterly on what has been done by them.

The total grants made during the twelve months to the various missionary societies in aid of this work amounted to Rs. 4,250.

Besides the grants to students, the Auxiliary acting on instructions from the Home Office made a grant of 4,800 Gujarati Gospels for distribution in Madagaskar, and apart from purchases of Scriptures by individuals for distribution amongst soldiers who were leaving Bombay, a grant of 100 Bibles and 164 Portions was made by the Auxiliary.

MARATHI BIBLE REVISION.

During the year January to December 1914, the work of re-translating the Books of the Old-Testament was continued.

The total number of copies of Holy Scriptures printed during the year in Marathi, Gujarati and other vernaculars was 190,100.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 34,274-1-7. Of this amount Rs. 10,393-11-6 were spent on the production of Scriptures while Rs. 5,599 were paid towards Colportage and Rs. 4,164 towards Bible-women's work.

On the receipts side of the accounts Rs. 7,707-2-2 were received from sales of Scriptures, while Rs. 8,517-2-7 were received from contributions and the balance of the needs of the Auxiliary was met by our London Committee.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE GOVERNOR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

An 'At Home' and meeting of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday Lt.-Col. W. E. Iennings, I.M.S., presidi g.

The election of 39 new members since the last meeting was announced.

The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the present year:—President, H. E. The Right Hon. Lord Willingdon, G. C. I. E., Vice Presidents—Mr. J. D. Inverarity, B. A. LL. B., Revd. F. Dreckmann, S. J. and the Hon. Justice N. C. Macleod; Managing Committee:—Revd. J. Assmuth, S. J., Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, F. E. S., Mr. T. R. Bell, I. F. S., Mr. C. L. Burns, Mr. E. Comber, F. Z. S., Lt. Col. G. H. Evans, C. I. E., F. L. S., Major W. H. Evans, R. E., Prof. G. A. Gammie, Mr. F. Hannyngton, I. C. S., Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Lt. Co. E. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., (Retd.), Major W. G. Liston, C. I. E., I.M.S., Mr F. M. Mackwood, Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S, Dr. A. Powell, Mr. R. A. Spence, Lt. Col. F. Wall, I.M.S., C. M. Z. S., Mr. John Wallace, C. E. Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S,.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1914.

Mr. L. H. Savile, the Honorary Treasurer in presenting the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1914 said:—

The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,198-3-10 and the closing balance Rs. 2,394-6-3 shows a profit of Rs. 196-2-5 on the year's working.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 45,172, which is Rs. 9,488 more than last year, the receipts however are Rs. 45,368 an increase of Rs. 9,605 over 1913. This large increase in the expenditure and receipts is principally due to money paid out on "Snake Books", "Pigeon Books" and "Wood-destroying White Ant pamphlets," the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 6,752 and the receipts Rs. 9,530 which accounts for a large portion of the increases referred to.

The total amount received in subscriptions including arrears and those paid in advance for 1915-16 and for Life-Membership amounted to Rs. 22,403 which is considerably less than the 1913 subscriptions which amounted to Rs. 24,142.

The amount received by entrance fees was Rs. 1,480 which represents 148 new members as against 72 resigned—a nett increase of 76 members.

The amount paid this year on the Journal account was Rs. 20,362. This includes a large number of extra plates which had to be paid for at an enhanced price but which were found to be necessary on account of the demands for extra journals on account of the continually increasing number of members. The value of new plates paid for 1914 but not as yet utilized amounts to Rs. 2,603.

The accounts as above stated show that the Society is in a sound financial position but in order to maintain the valuable work now being carried on it is necessary that the number of members should continue to increase.

MAMMAL SURVEY FUND.

The opening balance of this fund was Rs. 14,848 and the closing balance Rs. 14,860 so that the expenditure and receipts during the year very nearly balanced. During the year Rs. 25,332 was received in donations to which adding interest on investments made the total receipts for the year as Rs. 25,949. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,937 or slightly less than last year which is due to three out of our four collectors having temporarily relinquished their posts towards the end of the year in order to go on active service.

On account of the temporary absence of three collectors the work of the survey will be to a large extent in abeyance but the money collected is all invested and with the interest received will be available to continue the survey as soon as the war is over.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The hearing of the case against Simpson, Inspector of Police, Darjeeling, was resumed yesterday before Mr. A. A. Patterson Magistrate of Darjeeling. The important witness examined were Mr. N. C. Bose, who corroborated the evidence of Barkutulla of Messrs. Hingun and Co. regarding the statements made by him and Mr. Taylor of the Insurance Company who deposed to Simpson having come to him on several occasions to ask for money in return for which he threatened to implicate Barkutulla for arson. The last years on both sides having summed up, the Magistrate framed a charge for extortion and committed the accused to be tried at the Darjeeling Sessions, releasing him on the former bail of Rs. 2,000. The Sessions will probably be held at the end of the current month.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, March 4.

The Travancore Legislative Council met to-day. The Police Regulation Amendment Bill, Opium Bill and the Motor Vehicles Regulation Amendment Bill became law as Regulations 3, 4 and 5 of 1910 respectively. A Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Regulation was introduced and its principle affirmed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting of Condolence on the death of the late Mr. Gokhale, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Dyan Prasarak Mandali, Prof. H. K. Mehta's third lecture, on Electricity, at F. K. Institute, 6 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties at 6-30 and 10, 2nd Ed. Pantomime Review Robinson Crusoe.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Bombay 11th Extra Meeting, 1st race starts at 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp begins.

Indo-British Institution, Distribution of Prizes, 5-30 p.m.

Wilson College, Annual Athletic Sports, College Gymkhana Ground, Kennedy Sea Face, 3-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 8.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, General Meeting, Government House, 5 p.m.

Annual Meeting of British & Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m., H. E., the Governor presiding.

TUESDAY, March 9.

Gokuldas Tejpal Charities Schools, Prize Distribution, Gowalia Tank Road.

Classical Association, Meeting of Bombay Branch, Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6-30 p.m. Paper on "Horace" by Mr. A. Sosrez.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Opening of Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch New Building, Rebsch Street, West Agripada Estate, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7 and 9-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10 30 a.m., and 4 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

SWEENEY—On the 26th Feb., at Coonoor, the wife of F. C. Sweeney (Government Telegraphs), of a son.

SCOTT—At Jullundur, on the 22nd February, 1915, the wife of Captain A. E. S. Scott, 37th Lancers, of a son.

BETROTHAL.

The marriage arranged between Captain B. N. Foster, Army Service Corps, of the Moult, Salcombe, S. Devon, and Woodcote, Guernsey, and Mrs. H. V. Bradley, widow of the late Major H. V. Bradley, 9th Gurkhas, will take place very quietly in London early in March.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—On the 22nd January, 1915, at Pinkieburn, William Lindsey Alexander, of Pinkieburn, formerly of Calcutta, aged 76.

COOLOOVUNDA—Mr. Belliapa, most beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Appiah, of Podakottay, Coorg, at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, of fever, on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1915.

SINCLAR—On the 30th January, 1915, at 18, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh Isabella Georgine Aitchison, wife of the late David Sinclair, Principal of the Church of Scotland College, Madras, aged 76.

REQUIEM HIGH MAS—MONTH'S MIND.

There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the Soul of the late Dr. Miss Violet Machado, B.A., M.B., B.S., on the 6th instant, (Saturday) at 7 a.m., in St. Anne's, Byculla.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Order By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Mar. 5.

To-day Friday 5th.—Santa Cruz 7 a.m. Signalling Class at the Camp Riding School. Dress.—Mufti.

Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March. First parade at Camp Santa Cruz, Saturday 6th to 22nd March 5-30 p.m. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps for the period of Camp Viz:—A season ticket for Rs. 5 (with deposit of Re. 1 which will be refunded on expiration of ticket) application to be made at the Season Ticket Office Church Gate Station.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m.

THE NEXT MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Nellore with the outward Mails of the 13th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next, the 9th instant.

PROW SUNK IN HARBOUR.

Prow, No. 9541 belonging to a Mahomedan, while at anchor off the Malet Bunder, at about 8 p.m. on Wednesday, got stuck in the mud owing to low tide and after a couple of hours, when the tide come in she filled with water and sank. The prow had no cargo on board.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of February the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8,798 of whom 3,662 were males, 3,060 females, and 2,076 children. The daily attendance was 314.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The Prize Distribution of the Girls Schools of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, which was to have been held in the Elphinstone High School to-day under the Presidency of his Excellency the Governor is postponed to Friday next.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

A Cinderella Dance will take place at the Skating Rink to-night, when the floor will be prepared specially for dancing. The Rink floor is in excellent condition and the dancers will enjoy a pleasant evening.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of February was 421, of whom 352 were males and 69 females.

PROFESSOR H. K. MEHTA'S LECTURE.

The fourth lecture of the year under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, by Professor H. K. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., of Elphinstone College. The topic selected for the evening is "Electricity with Experiments —Part III." This lecture, which will be the Third of his intended series of six lectures on Electricity, will be illustrated by experiments and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay on Wednesday, was 59, as compared with 111 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 80 of 1913. One attack and one death from plague and seven attacks and one death from small-pox were reported during the day, the plague attack occurring at Mahalaxmi. There were no cholera cases. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat catchers was 1,420, eleven out of which were found to be plague-stricken. Four of these had been caught in Dongri, three in Chukla, two in Mandvi and one in each of Dhobi Talao and Bhuleshwar.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 27th February, 1915, is as follows:—Bombay City 5, Kaira District 2, Panch Mahals District 5, Broach District 25, Thana District 19 East Khandesh District 7, Nasik District 98, Ahmednagar DistDrict 9, Poona Town 23, Other places in Poona District 42, Sholapur District 65, Satara District 37, Kolaba District 7, Belgaum District 30, Dharwar District 39, Bijapur District 1, Karachi District 18, Hyderabad District 60, Nawabshah District 2, Sukkur District 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 79, and Cutch State 3. Total 578.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

A CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.

At the Gaiety Palace last night Messrs. Lew Marks & Co. presented the second edition of "Robinson Cruidoe," and they made of a most interesting amusing show. May Sherrard who would be an acquisition to any show, danced and sang and kept the audience laughing all the time she was on. Mr. Marks had a lot to do, and he did it well; but he had wisely subordinated himself to Miss Sherrard, who is the first favourite amongst the artistes in Bombay.

Miss Gertie Brooks, Miss Norah Moore and others who take part in the programme all worked hard. And the second edition of Robinson Crusoe will take beating as an amusing show.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

SIGNOR SCRINZY'S CONCERT.

The concert given by Signor Scrinzy for the Belgian War Relief Fund at the Excelsior Theatre last night was certainly a success and was graced by the presence of the Governor and Lady Willingdon, who heartily applauded the various pieces. One need scarcely say that of all the items the "Funerailles" played by Signor Scrinzy must be given the first place. The magnificent strains of Lioyt's rising and falling in the play of throbbing emotion reverberated through the auditorium, and in the dimmed light of the theatre the minds of all the listeners were carried to the graves of the heroic dead.

Mr. C. I. A. Wadia rendered Debussy's "La Cathedrale Englontee" with great feeling and the delicate touch he possesses leads one to expect to hear more of him. Next one must mention Signior G. Matirosi who possesses an excellent voice and sang "Si vous m'aviez compris" (Denza). This is Signor Matirosi's first appearance in Bombay but we hope to hear him again and after Mr. Hopkinson's "Elegie" on the violin called forth well-deserved applause as did the other artists. Signor Scrinzi is to be congratulated on the great success of his generously conveined overture.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE;

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 4.

An interesting trade-mark dispute has been disposed of at Karachi, in which a decree was given in favour of Messrs. Macdonald and Co., the plaintiffs, who prayed for perpetual injunction against Messrs. Holland and Moss from making use of certain tickets attached to piecegoods sold by them as the tickets were imitation of those used by the plaintiffs.

The defendants while admitting that tickets of both parties possessed peculiarities of design in common pleaded that there was no imitation and therefore no deception on their part.

The Judge in giving his order observed that an attempt appears to have been made by the defence to set up so-called expert evidence to prove that the resemblances in this case were not close enough to deceive the public, but the Judge said that to listen to a reputed expert on such a point was for a Judge to abdicate the essential prerogative of justice, because therein was the very issue which the Judge himself was asked to determine. Besides, said the Judge, how could a true expert exist on such a subject unless he were an export in human nature.

OPENING OF SARA BRIDGE.

NAMED AFTER LORD HARDINGE.

WAY TO FUTURE TRUNK LINE TO BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, March 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Sara bridge to-day inaugurating a direct railway passenger communication across the Lower Ganges. **A large gathering was present. The bridge was named the Hardinge Bridge.**

His Excellency said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—Mr. Gales has told us that the object with which this bridge had been built has been the serving of the traffic between Northern Bengal and the port of Calcutta, that an outlay of some four crores of rupees should have been justifiable in order to provide better facilities, for this traffic is the more remarkable when we consider how recent has been the development of trade and of railway communication in Northern Bengal. Sixty years ago the engineer-officers of the time were still considering the best starting point for the proposed Calcutta-Darjeeling road and the first railway in Bengal. The Howrah-Hooghly section of the East Indian Railway had been opened less than a year previously. Darjeeling had only recently been taken under British protection with the hundred souls who at that time constituted the entire population of the District. Seven years later the road was still unmetalled and five rivers remained unbridged. It was not until 1877-78 that the first section of the present Eastern Bengal Railway metre gauge system, the section from here to Singuri, was opened. From that date commercial development and the improvement of railway communications have in this area proceeded with equal rapidity. At the present time the territory which will be served by this bridge contains the greatest area under jute and probably the greatest area under tea in the world. Nor has the limit of expansion been reached; it was but the other day that a through railway communication with the Dacca and Mymensingh districts was effected, while the Gauhati extension to Assam has been opened for only a few years. In each of these areas in the Province of Assam and the Districts of Bengal, east of the Brahmaputra, I look for the rapid development of railway communications and for a corresponding increase of trade and general prosperity; but the advantages of this great bridge will not stop there.

A LINK WITH BURMA.

It seems to me certain that before many years are over these tracks will form part of a trunk line of railway connecting India and Burma. The depredations of our gallant enemy, the Captain of the Emden, have had one advantage in calling prominent attention to the political as well as the commercial advantage of a through railway connecting this great Province with the rest of the Indian Empire and I am happy to say that a strong party of engineers is now engaged on a survey of the several possible routes.

I did not reopen the discussion which occupied the period of 19 years which, as Mr. Gales has said, intervened between the first inception of the project for bridging the Ganges and its sanction by the Secretary of State. These discussions ranged over the entire field of railway policy. They covered such vexed questions as that of gauge and Company versus State management which have engendered controversy, since the construction of the first Indian railway was mooted 70 years ago and seem likely to cause contention for many years to come. Few will question the wisdom of the principal decisions affecting technical matters that the bridge should be built for a double line of railway on the broad gauge and that it should be constructed to a standard which, so far as can be seen, will render it capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can ever be placed upon railways of that gauge. These decisions we owe, I believe, to the foresight of the late President of the Railway Board, Sir T. R. Wynne. To the Railway Board of the day, we also owe the equally wise decision, Mr. Gales, that you should be placed in immediate charge of the construction of this great work. The magnitude of the task, which faced you, cannot be adequately appreciated from the consideration of any mere statement of results or even of such enormous figures as those which you have cited. Problems had to be solved which were unique in the history of engineering science. Before bridge building could be begun, the Ganges had to be confined by these great training works. Every possibility of danger from flood and from cyclone had to be thought out and plans had to be devised for guarding against such possibilities. That, when the actual construction of the bridge was undertaken, it was completed without a hitch and practically without the loss of a single piece of equipment, we owe first to the ability and forethought of the designer, that is of Mr. Gales, in collaboration with Messrs. Rendall, Tritton and Palmer, the Consulting Engineers to the India, Office, and secondly to the zeal and energy of the staff employed upon the construction, that is of Mr. Gales and the staff whose services Mr. Gales has been the first to recognise. The greater a project the greater the necessity for minute care regarding the perfection of every detail and if he had not had on the Lower Ganges bridge a picked staff of engineers and artificers on whom implicit reliance could be reposed we should not, I feel sure, have been able to congratulate Mr. Gales to-day or for many days to come upon the achievement of his task.

While this is naturally the engineer's day, I cannot omit all attention of the Medical Staff. Paksey has not always enjoyed a reputation as a health resort and we all know what outbreaks of cholera have often meant on the great public works. That the two outbreaks of cholera which unfortunately occurred were rapidly stamped out and that Paksey to-day is as healthy a spot as is to be found in the plains of Bengal, we owe to the professional skill and devotion to duty of Dr. Bishop and the staff who have assisted him.

Now, your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, but one duty remains for me. Mr. Gales has asked me to permit the bridge to be named after me and to open it to traffic. I believe Sir Henry Burt, that the bridge with which I shall be glad to have my name associated has been inspected and tested by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways in charge of this Circle and that the Railway Board accept his report that it has been well and truly built and is in all respects capable of carrying all classes of traffic without risk to the public safety. On you recommendation, therefore, I have much pleasure in declaring the Hardinge Bridge to be open for the carriages of all description of railway traffic.

After breakfasting with the guests H. E. the Viceroy left Sara by a special train for Calcutta, H. E. the Governor of Bengal following later.

THE NEW SARA BRIDGE.



Opened by the Viceroy yesterday.

ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

STATUES OF EX-VICEROYS UNVEILED.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Viceroy and party arrived here to-day and in the afternoon his Excellency unveiled the statues of Lord Ripon and Lord Minto upon the maidan in the presence of a large and representative gathering.

Later on he visited the Victoria Memorial and is now being entertained in the Calcutta Club.

At the unveiling his Excellency replied to addresses delivered by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. F. Stewart respectively.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways from 1st April, 1914, to 20th February, 1915, are less by Rs. 2,79,25,524 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

The total plague mortality during the week ending February 27th stood at 11,96 against 13,809 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 6,381 deaths, Madras 3, Bengal 2, Behar and Orissa 1,283, United Provinces 2,170, Punjab 5,814, Burma 15, Central Provinces 804, Mysore State 16, Hyderabad 63, Central India 91, and Kashmir 55.

MOPLAH TROUBLES IN MALABAR.

FANATICS CHASED AND SURROUNDED.

FOUR KILLED AND ONE CAPTURED

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March, 4.

The Madras Gavernment have issued the following press communiqué on the subject of the recent Moplah outbreak in Malabar:—

An outbreak of Mopalah fanaticism has occurred in Malabar, and has been promptly suppressed. On the 25th February, 1915, the Government received a report from the District Magistrate, Malabar, that he had been informed of the intention of a gang of fanatical Mapalahs to attack him at Pandakkad on the night of the 25th idem. The District Magistrate (Mr. C. A. Innes, I. C. S.,) immediately took the necessary precautions. He gathered a certain number of friendly Mopalahs to assist him, and took steps to secure the arrest of the lawbreakers.

The gang could not be found, and Mr Innes proceeded to follow up the suspects. On the morning of the 27th February, near Karuvarakundu, he was ambushed and narrowly escaped being shot. The gang which consisted of eight men with four guns then made off and disappeared into the jungle.

After lying up in the jungle east of the Kalikavu-Karuvarakundu Road from Saturday night till Monday morning, they made by jungle paths for the Edanathara Amsam Walluvanad Taluq, which they reached about noon on the 1st March. There they visited a house and took a gun.

At this point the Sub-Inspector of Police of the Angadipuram Station got in touch with the fanatics, who then ran to a hill and took refuge on a temple in the Allanellur Amsam. The Sub-Inspector, after posting guards, sent a message to the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. H. H. Hitchcock) who was at Karuvarakundu. On receipt of the message at 6 p. m., Messrs Innes and Hitchcock made across the country with ten men and reached Allanellur at 8 p. m. The Assistant Superindent of Police (Mr. J. Elliott) joined the party at 8-30 p. m., and police contingents arrived from Karuvarakundu and Pandikad during the night.

On the morning of the 2nd instant an attack was made on the fanatics, who were still in the temple, the attacking party consisting of about seventy men, and after two hours the temple was stormed. Four of the fanatics were killed and one was captured wounded. Two constables were seriously wounded. The gang is accounted for. The fanatics injured one Hindu slightly, but committed no murders.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

MADRAS, March 4.

A Calicut correspondent writes regarding the Mopla troubles in Malabar:—The authorities received the information that the fanatical outbreak was apparently developing in Chembrasheri Amshom of Ernad Taluq. Mr. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Elliot, Assistant Superintendent, who have for weeks been ubiquitous, were quickly on the scene and Mr. C. A. Innes, District Magistrate, who was touring in the adjoining Taluq of Waluvanad hastened to Ernad on getting the news of the threatened trouble.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE FIRED ON.

Mr. Innes was cycling on Saturday from Pandikad towards Karawarkunda, a distance of about seven miles, having heard that the rioters had gone off in Karawarkunda direction and when he was nearing his destination he was fired at by some men concealed on the roadside. Mr. Innes, who, it is reported, had an extremely narrow escape, and the police officers, with men they had at their disposal, immediately pursued the gang. Meanwhile Malapuram was signalled to send out a force of Special Police and a portion of a Reserve was requisitioned from Calicut, besides which the Divisional Police were also ordered to mobilise. A party of the Reserve Police started from Calicut by the morning train on Sunday and another party followed on Monday. The strength of the gang which is causing trouble cannot be accurately estimated as yet. Information received by the officials from the trustworthy Mopla notables goes to show that other would be rioters seems to have been arranging to join in the trouble. Men are believed to have forcibly taken guns, knives, etc., from certain houses in the locality and it is presumed that some of the guns are unlicensed.

Latest information shows that the rioters have reached the Karawarkundu Hill on which there is plenty of jungle where they may find refuge. It is also reported that the story of of houses being burnt with loss of life was without foundation. The report a few weeks ago of the discovery of some guns and other arms in some vacant houses in Pindalur resulted in a riot being then averted. Perhaps the present affair has some connection with the rising which was then being hatched at Patmalur, which is about sixteen miles from Karwarkundu another hilly and jungly locality which has been the scene of many outbreaks.

This part of Ernad has been notorious for Moplah turbulence since the time of Tippu.

The authorities have the situation well in hand and the men who attacked Mr. Innes will it is hoped soon be accounted for.

According to the information the disorderliness which has manifested itself in an attack on Mr. Innes is purely local and there is not likely to be any further trouble.

LATER.

Enquiry is proceeding regarding the Ernad outbreak. Moplah fanatics took post yesterday in the Kauvara Kundu temple which the police surrounded. The District Magistrate vainly tried to persuade them to surrender. Even the discharge of blank ammunition proved useless and the Magistrate was compelled to direct the police to fire. Five fanatics were shot down including the youthful Musalir, the leader of the gang, who was taken alive seriously injured. Two constables are being treated in Manjeri for gun shot wounds. The whole gang is apparently accounted for and the outbreak is believed to be quelled, a highly expeditious result reflecting credit on the District Magistrate and other officers.

TIYYA-MOPLAH RIOT.

TEMPLE SET ON FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, March 8.

A Tiyya-Moplah riot at Mankavu, a suburb of Calicut last night has resulted in five Tiyyas being admitted to the hospital with lathi wounds. A Moplah procession conveying offerings to a local mosque was held up before the Nacheri temple by the Tiyyas who wanted the music being suspended. Later another procession was similarly held up when the riot ensued. The temple was incidentally set on fire. The authorities have taken steps to prevent further trouble.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses struck out after publication of the handicaps are printed in italics.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Soultline	9	5	Forfeit	8	6
Lumination	9	5	Parkhill	8	1
Vanity Box	8	12	Corridor	7	13
Santa Barbara	8	12	Tartania	7	9
Pretty Good Sort	8	11	Seigneurie	7	8

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Best Chance	9	6	Gafal	8	4
Galiard	9	3	Ream	8	4
Burg	9	1	Mat-hat-Baig	8	4
Bravo	8	13	Abdul Axis	8	3
Soomsam	8	12	Ata Allah	8	3
Durban	8	10	*Wellington*	8	0
Newmarket	8	10	Khedavi Miseer	7	9
Nawabzada	8	8	Beethoven	7	5
Sweden	8	8	*Alwar*	7	0
Fado	8	7			

THE THANA PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

DIVISION I.

Makbul	9	3	Shanghai	8	3
Lot	9	3	Anaz	8	2
Mars	9	1	Columbus	8	1
Dilkhush	8	10	The Tetrarch	8	1
Malayeb	8	8	Investment	8	0
Multan	8	8	Welcome	7	12
Rag Time	8	7	Hurbia	7	12
Partner	8	4	Saood	7	11
Matador	8	3	Vellard	7	10
Ruby Fish	8	3			

DIVISION II.

Old China	9	2	Necklet	8	6
Rising Dawn	9	0	Minimax	8	4
Nasirabad	9	0	*Rahee*	8	2
Back Bay	8	13	Royalist	8	2
Biglig	8	11	Powerful	8	0
Lotus	8	10	*Jemadar*	8	0
White Silk	8	8	Harchan	8	0
Aye Aye Sir	8	8	Nayel Pasha	7	8
Present	8	8	Sphere	7	8
Victory	8	6			

DIVISION III.

Hongkong	9	2	*Alman*	8	2
Huddai	9	0	Magic	8	1
Heliograph	9	0	American Spot	8	1
Revivor	8	13	Modbury (late		
Black Ivory	8	12	Berlin Girl)	8	0
Faleh Khan	8	11	Ringmaster	7	13
Shimran	8	9	*Pepul*	8	0
Hannibal	8	7	Kaiumers	7	13
Paradox	8	5	Highborn	7	10
Abdul	8	2	Nawag	7	8

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about Mile 1 Furlong.

Dhaman	10	3	Haify	7	8
Money Gold	9	1	Regent	7	0
Gowahajmer	8	10	Tulwar	6	7
Mexico	8	8	Sweden	6	0
Sir Knight	8	8	*Clarenceux*	6	0
Longboat	7	11			

Top weight not having accepted, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Full Moon, Gaiety, Paradise, Sardinia, Beaver, Arrow, Fez, Climax, Red Cross, Bruce, Scots Grey, Nassan, Cornwall, Brocade, Galloping Lad, Roquelaure, Lands End, Monaco, and Jabir.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD

TWICE ACQUITTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 4.

What is known among the Railway Community as the Christmas Hamper Case has just been finally decided. Guard V. Gomes of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway was recently convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Koregaon of theft of Christmas toys and several fowls consigned from Calcutta to Mr. Fellowes, D. S. P. at Satara, and sentenced to two months' rigorous impresonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 50. On appeal to the Sessions Judge at Satara, the conviction was set aside.

Gomes was charged a second time before the Koregaon Magistrate yesterday on a further charge of stealing a Christmas consignment to Mr. Fellowes and was acquitted.

GIFTS TOWARDS WAR EXPENSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

The Viceroy has accepted the following further gifts towards war expenses:—The Rana of Jubsul Rs. 25,000; Major Nawab Nas Bella Khan of Bhopal, a private stud of eight horses, two motor cars and three portable military telephones.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 5, 1915.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Among the highly utilitarian functions in the busy economic life of this great city the front place must be assigned to the yearly meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It is the useful practice of that Chamber to give the commercial public a history of the solid work it has achieved during a twelvemonth for the promotion of the great interests it represents, and for some of the leading members of its retiring Committee of management to review some of the more important topics which have engaged their attention. These reviews of local economics from the point of view of the European merchant and trader, banker and shipowner, railway agent and lawyer, are extremely valuable, though they reflect only one side of the shield, and to the economist, who knows no distinction of class interests in matters of trade and transport, of communications, of public finance and currency, are obviously incomplete. For they tell us little of the doings of the indigenous population engaged in trade and navigation. And though it is a fact that during the last six or seven years the latter community has risen to its responsibilities and established a bureau of its own, it must be acknowledged that the history of a year's commerce of Bombay is still inadequately recorded. But that it is not the fault of the European merchants. They wisely foresaw the necessity of such a chamber as they possess nearly 80 years ago and strove from its first institution to take annual stock of their commercial advance and make known to the governing authorities their particular wants and their views on the economic and financial measures introduced from time to time. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was established in 1836, and it has grown with the growth of years and expanded in harmony with the expansion of the great sea-borne trade. They were men of far-sighted vision who, eighty years ago, founded the Chamber. They shrewdly foresaw the value of the geographical position of Bombay as the future gate of India and endeavoured to lay broad and deep the foundations of their institution to achieve from year to year that commercial greatness of which they dreamed. Many are the names which rise in our recollection of those active members, who, during three-quarters of a century and more, have stage by stage strenuously laboured to enlarge the sphere of the Chamber's utility and to acquire for it its high influence in the economic counsels of the Government of India. Indeed, it may be said without exaggeration, that both the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce have been in advance of our governing authorities. Until the eighties of the nineteenth century, the Government of India was very backward. Its initiative in matters commercial and financial was far from satisfactory and all the stimulus and originality came from the strenuous men engaged in our foreign commerce. It was they who supplied the motive power which urged forward the elephantine roller of the Government at something more than the pace of the snail.

But it is not the object of this article to enter into an historical retrospect of the valuable work of the European Chambers of Commerce in India. The innate active spirit of British organisation is to be broadly discerned in these institutions. It is they who have quickened the progress of our railways and docks and other means of communication and transport. It is they who have had a potential share in moulding the commercial and economic policy of the State, and it is on them principally that the State even to-day relies more and more for suggestion and guidance. Self interest, no doubt, has been the motive of their action. But that self-interest has rendered indirectly a vast amount of good to the permanent residents of the country. It may be that when some unbiassed and impartial economist in the near future sternly endeavours to strike the balance of British gains and Indian losses by the commercial policy of the Government of India, he may have to record his verdict that the losses overpower the gains. But we need not anticipate the economic effects of that policy,—how far it has been advantageous and how far it has worked prejudicially to the true interests of the Indian population.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which was held on Wednesday last, was provided in point of accomplished work, with a less prolific record than we have known in some recent years. But one reason of the paucity of solid achievements may be traced to the effects of war. The Chamber had restrained itself by not pressing its suit in various matters so actively as usual. And it was well that it so restrained itself. In the midst of the grave tasks which have faced the Indian Government since August last, it would have shown a lack of political wisdom on the part of the Chamber to have pressed its own requirements on the Government, however urgent. Thus, Mr. Marshall Reid, the Chairman, confined himself to a very sober review of the year's proceedings of the Chamber and rightly avoided entering on many topics bristling with controversy, notably on the financing of the cotton crops,—a thorny problem on which the entire world of cotton, of which the United States is not the least, entertains so many divergent opinions still. But happily no reference was made to the wild project of September last, which has now received its own quietus, thanks to the logic of facts. And we may, in passing, observe that we still cannot see eye to eye with the Chairman and those who share his views in reference to another equally thorny question. The suggestion to restrict, by a kind of autocratic pressure of the District Collectors, the cultivation of cotton during the coming planting season and stimulate the tillage of grain is one which has not a single economic argument to support it. The State in India should be the last to be carried away by the interested counsel of a handful of traders in cotton. The tiller of the soil must be left free to grow what he likes and not what a meticulous class interest may dictate. It would be a fatal principle in the economic policy of the Indian Government to seek to force the hands of the Indian cultivator in the manner that has been suggested. But we have already said so much on this topic that it is not necessary to emphasise any more the inherent unwisdom of the proposal.

Perhaps the most useful contribution to the day's proceedings was made by Mr. Wardlaw Milne, whom we hope to see soon the Chairman of the Chamber. Scotchman as he is, he was hardheaded in his discourse, especially on the policy of the widening of roads about which there has been so much loose talk in and out of the Corporation. Our own views on the problem are well-known and we adhere to them the more we listen to the ill-informed criticism glibly made by responsible people, especially in quarters where a better living acquaintance ought to be expected. But Mr. Milne happens to be a member of the Corporation and also of the Roads Committee, and it is to be presumed that the discussions carried on in that Committee have convinced him as an independent critic of the limitations there are for opening new roads and for extending the width of existing ones. His disquisition on banking was also critical, though somewhat sweeping. It is the fashion at present to comment upon all Swadeshi banking in the most disparaging terms, as if it in any way differed in principle from ordinary banking in all parts of the civilised world. There is nothing fundamentally wrong. If some of the young institutions have been overwhelmed with disaster it is not owing to any faulty principle of banking. It is owing to the loose, lax and unscrupulous manner in which the management and direction of these institutions have conducted their affairs and similar circumstances have arisen in most countries. Moreover, there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the way in which some members of the European Chamber seem intent on defining "banks" and "bankers,"—an exceedingly thorny problem from which even the bankers of Europe shrank.

Notes of the Day.

The Operations in The Dardanelles.

The announcement that the first detachment, consisting of Canadians and Senegalese, of an Allied expedition under the command of General D'Amade has arrived off the Dardanelles, confirms the expectations expressed in these columns some days ago that such an expedition was in contemplation. It remains to be seen where the expedition will be landed, but one cannot help thinking that whatever may be the design Essad Pasha's army on the narrow isthmus of Gallipoli is in a somewhat precarious position. In the meanwhile the work of clearing the Straits and reducing the forts is proceeding with effective results. No less than fifty-two warships are in the Straits, four more forts, Dardanus, Hamidie, Tsimerlik and another, have been silenced, and the mine-sweepers have swept within one-and-a-half miles of Cape Kephey. This is, perhaps, the most remarkable operation that has ever been undertaken in warfare, every weapon of modern warfare is participating, large warships of every class, troops, mine-sweepers, destroyers, torpedo-boats, submarines and aircraft. Bombay people will note with interest that Admiral Pierse's flagship, the Swiftsure, is taking part in the operations.

The Dominions and India.

The withdrawal in the British Columbian Legislature of the motion to prohibit the employment of Asiatics at the request of the Premier of the Colony, based on Imperial policy, which is announced in a Reuter's telegram to-day, is a further testimony of the altered outlook, the new angle of vision, with which the self-governing colonies are now regarding these questions. It is the first tangible and official proof we have had that the Governments and peoples of the Dominions have changed their attitude towards the question of their relations with India, though more than one public man and journal of prominence in the Dominions have spoken in frank appreciation of the fact that the attitude must be changed. But the most remarkable expression of opinion is that which has been made by the "Montreal Star," a leading journal in Canada. The following is a quotation:—

"SPLENDID INDIA."

They have made our cause their own—we must reciprocate by making their cause our own. India must cease to be a Dependency, and must become,—as speedily as it can be managed,—an Overseas Dominion in which the machinery of local Government will be adapted to the special needs of the population of that great country. If in this way we take full advantage of the tide of sentiment now flowing in our favour, we ought to succeed in making of India as sure and contented a member of the British Empire as any of its other parts. And should this miracle be accomplished, we will have immensely strengthened our hold upon the future. India, instead of being a source of weakness as our enemies even now have hoped, will become one of our greatest and firmest "pillars of strength."

India, of course, has always been a "pillar of strength" to the Empire. But we can let that pass. For India will readily recognise, reciprocate and respond to the generosity of these sentiments, and if the other Dominions will help her to realise her aspirations they will assist to solve a problem, the speedy solution of which is essential to the ultimate unity and prosperity of the Empire.

The Hardinge Bridge.

The opening of the Sara Bridge, or the Hardinge Bridge as it will now be called, is the most important event in the development of the trade and communications of Bengal that has taken place for many years. The most notable fact about the completion of this great engineering work is that it was for many years regarded as impossible of achievement, owing to the unique engineering problems that had to be solved, especially in regard to the first and foremost difficulty of training the Ganges, which at this locality was specially susceptible to erosion of its banks, silting of its bed and alteration of its course by flood and cyclone. As the Viceroy pointed out yesterday, when performing the opening ceremony, the thinking out of these problems, the work of practical solution, and the building and completion of the bridge without a hitch and without the loss of a single piece of equipment has been a triumph of engineering ability and is a magnificent tribute to Mr. Gales, the engineer-in-charge, and his picked staff of engineers and workmen. The new bridge forms a link joining up the communications of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam and the further Himalayas, and will undoubtedly in time, as the Viceroy said, form part of a trunk line connecting Calcutta with Burma.

The late Professor Geikie.

Professor James Geikie whose death is announced was the younger brother of Sir Archibald Geikie, the illustrious Scottish geologist. He was an eminent expositor and researcher in the same branch of physical science. He specialised as an indefatigable investigator in the origin of the earth's great surface-features, and the part played in their formation by glacial action. James Geikie in time came to be regarded as the leader of the school that upholds the all-important action of land-ice, as against those geologists who assign chief importance to the work of pack-ice and icebergs. Continuing this line of investigation, he supported the hypothesis in a publication, "Prehistoric Europe," with marked skill and ingenuity and maintained the proposition of five inter-Glacial periods in Great Britain, arguing that the palaeolithic deposits of the Pleistocene period were not post-but inter-or pre-Glacial. His "Fragments of Earth Lore"; "Sketches and Addresses, Geological and Geographical," and "Earth Sculpture," are mainly technical advancements of the same subject. "Outlines of Geology," a standard text-book of its subject, published in 1886, reached its third edition ten years later. James Geikie was born at Edinburgh on August 23rd, 1839, and received his education at the High School and the University. He served on the Geological Survey from 1861 to 1882, when he succeeded his brother as Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the Edinburgh University.

The Health of Bombay.

The increase of 89 cases recorded last week, over the returns of the week previous, is no doubt a big jump in mortality, but then it should be remembered that the week preceding the last was somewhat exceptional, recording at it did so low a death-rate as 18.95, which rarely has been the experience of Bombay for the last few months. The increase in last week's death-rate, therefore, should cause no surprise. As the total included one death from plague among recent arrivals from Bassein and six other cases among those from other places, the actual death-rate stood at 23.30, while on the corresponding day of 1914 it stood as high as 40.24 and the past quinquennial mean was 39.03. Plague registered 4 attacks and 5 deaths during the week, being 1 attack and 2 deaths more than in the previous week. Small-pox registered 24 attacks and 7 deaths, showing that it is undoubtedly on the increase. Cholera, however, was completely absent. The birth-rate during the week was rather low, only 329 births being registered.

Right to Resist Overcrowding.

A case of great importance to the travelling public has recently been decided in the Madras Presidency. A third-class passenger in the Madura District was convicted by a magistrate for resisting the entry of passengers in his apartment after all the seating accommodation in the carriage had been occupied. He was dragged out of the apartment and detained by the station-master, while the newcomers were accommodated. He was then brought before a magistrate who fined him Rs. 25/-. On appeal, however, the sentence was quashed on the ground that a passenger is entitled to resist the overcrowding of a compartment. It was shown in evidence that there were no less than 229 persons over and above the number for which there was accommodation, travelling by the train. It is too much to expect that the effect of this decision will be to bring about an immediate improvement in the deplorable indifference to the rights and comfort of third-class passengers, who contribute 90 per cent. of the revenue, displayed on most of the Indian railways, because the third-class passenger in India is much too docile a person as a rule to assert a right, even if he knows he possesses it. But it should at least be a warning to overbearing officials that they cannot always break the law with impunity.

The Future of Indian Indigo.

It is to be hoped that the deliberations of the Indigo Conference, which came to a close at Delhi last week, will result in something being done to revive a fast disappearing, but all the same an important industry, which had such a prosperous career in the past in this country, and which, in spite of the overwhelming competition of a scientifically perfected rival, may continue to hold its own for a long time to come. In spite of the vast superiority of the artificial product in so many respects to the natural indigo, a strong bias in favour of the latter prevails among a not inconsiderable section of both the weavers and the consuming public in this country, who entertain the belief that the tints of the natural product can never be equalled by those imparted by an article manufactured in the laboratory. It cannot be said for certain whether the popular belief has a basis in fact, but one cannot completely ignore sentiment as a factor, a temporary one it is true, even in economical considerations. Apart from this, if the war should continue for sometime there is bound to be a strong demand even from Western countries for the Indian vegetable indigo on account of the stoppage of the supplies of the synthetic dyes of Germany. In India itself the situation in regard to weaving and dyeing industries in all important centres has become so serious that, if the war does not end before the present meagre stocks of dyes are exhausted or if the imports, if any, from non-German countries do not keep up the requirements of this country, there is bound to be a grave crisis in all these centres of weaving. But the situation should prove the salvation of Indian indigo at least. Moreover, the Report of Mr. Albert Howard, C. I. E. Imperial Economic Botanist tells us that recent experiments conducted at Pusa have shown that it is possible to introduce improvements in the cultivation of the plant and to lessen the cost of production also. In view of these circumstances we think Mr. Howard is justified in holding that the future of this industry is by no means so hopeless as is often believed.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon visited Uran yesterday and spent half an hour going round the gardens of Khan Bahadur Bhimardiwalla.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" contained the announcement that his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay vice the Hon. Sir John Heaton, resigned.

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated the Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Hon. Sir John J. Heaton, resigned.

His Excellency has reappointed Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University on the expiry of his present term of office, namely the 22nd March, 1915.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos, D. Sc., Director, Bombay and Alibag Observatories, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 31st January 1915.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt., and Messrs. A. M. Tod and A. H. Whyte to be Members of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Board with effect from the 1st proximo.

The Government of India has agreed that Mr. M. F. Gauntlett I. C. S., formerly officiting Comptroller and Auditor-General may accept employment under the Admiralty while on leave. His leave was due to expire before the end of April, but his arrival in India will now probably be delayed.

KUMBHA MELA.

AN APPEAL.

The Servants of India Society is appealling to the public for funds to enable it to render voluntary medical and other relief to the vast concourse of pilgrims that will gather at Hardwar (U.P.) in the middle of next month on the occasion of the Kumbha Mela. The Mela at Hardwar takes place once in 12 years and attracts lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of India, who consider it a highly meritorious act to bathe in the Ganges on the sacred ghats of Har-ki-peri of Hardwar on the Kumbha Mela day. It is only natural that on such an occasion, when great crowds of men hailing from diverse provinces and speaking various languages gather at a far-off place like Hardwar, many a woman or child should be lost; thousand should have to undergo great hardships, and not an inconsiderable number be victimised by cheats and swindlers. Again, there is the fear of an outbreak of epidemics like cholora at these fairs. With the object of rendering general assistance and medical relief to this vast concourse of humanity at Hardwar on this occasion, the Servants of India Society proposes to organise a volunteer corps of men and women anxious to do social work. These volunteers will (a) help pilgrims at the Hardwar and other Stations near Hardwar in purchasing tickets etc.,; (b) assist in the maintenance of order at the bathing Ghats, (c) render medical relief to the needy and the sick by opening a free Dispensary with two doctors, trained nurses, compounders, and members of the Social Service League; and (d) help in restoring to their relations those that may be lost in the crush of crowd, and who are generally children and women. To carry out these objects the Society is appealing for funds from the public, about Rs. 6,000 being the estimated expenditure that will be necessitated. Volunteers, both male and female, are also wanted for the work, which will commence on the 9th and end on the 18th April.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS

ALLIED MILITARY EXPEDITION.

FAILURE OF GERMAN BLOCKADE.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

It is officially announced that the bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed on Monday. Three British warships engaged Fort eight on Monday and Forts eight and nine on Tuesday and silenced the latter. Simultaneously four French battleships in the Gulf of Saros bombarded Bulair with goods results.

An Athens telegram, however, says that fifty-two warships were within the Straits on Tuesday. It is added that Fort Dardanus, Hamidie and Tsimerlik were silenced and the wireless station at Bezikia was destroyed by the bombardment.

It is also reported from Athens that the first detachment of an Allied military expedition, including Canadians and Senegelase, has arrived off the Dardanelles. It is believed in the Greek capital that there are a hundred thousand Turks in the isthmus of Gallipoli, commanded by Essad Pasha.

The so-called German submarine blockade has failed and mine-laying is ineffective. The Admiralty's vigorous and watchful methods have so accentuated Germany's weakness that insurance rates and grain prices have dropped.

The Glasgow steamer Dalblair had Bombs thrown at her by two German Taubes off Essex, none of which proved effective.

A Petrograd communiqué describes a further series of Russian successes. Between the Niemen and the Vistula the enemy delivered no attacks except in the Ossowiece district, where several attempts to approach the fortress were repulsed. In the Grodno region and other sectors of the whole front the Russian troops continue to progress.

"Eye-witness" with headquarters gives an account of some lively trench fighting, in which the enemy's advance was prevented by the coolness and daring of the Allies' officers and men. The Germans endeavoured to advance down the communication trenches. At the turn of one of the passages a sergeant and private took their stand and held the trench alone and unaided, shooting or bayonetting the Germans one after another as they turned the corner.

DEATH OF A GREAT GEOLOGIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.

The death is announced of Professor James Geikie, Professor of Geology at Edinburgh University.

MILITARY EXPEDITION OFF THE DARDANELLES.

FIFTY-TWO WARSHIPS IN THE STRAITS.

DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

MORE FORTS SILENCED.

ALLIED MILITARY EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 4.

The Admirally announces that the Triumph Ocean and Albion entered the Straits on Monday, and attacked Fort number eight.

The enemy replied. Our casualties were six wounded.

Simultaneously four French battleships in the Gulf of Saros bombarded Bulair.

The Canopus, Swiftsure and Cornwallis on Tuesday engaged Forts eight and nine, and silenced the latter.

All the three battleships were hit, bt only one man was wounded. The attack is progressing.

FURTHER DETAILS.

RUSSIAN CRUISER JOINS THE FLEET.

LATER.

The Admiralty announces that operations at the Dardanelles were resumed at eleven on Monday morning. The Triumph, Ocean and Albion entered the Straits and attacked Fort number eight and the batteries at the White Cliff. The forts' fieldguns and howitzers returned the fire.

A reconnaissance by seaplanes reported several new gun positions, but no guns had been erected. The seaplanes also located a line of surface-mines.

A force of mine-sweepers on Monday night, covered by destroyers, swept within one and a half miles of Cape Kephez under fire. Our casualties were only six wounded.

Four French battleships off Bulair bombarded batteries and communications.

Earlier operations at the entrance to the Straits resulted in the destruction of nineteen guns ranging from six to eleven inch, eleven guns below six inch, four Nordenfeldts and two searchlights and also the magazines of forts numbers six and three.

The Canopus, Swiftsure and Cornwallis on Tuesday engaged Fort number eight. A heavy fire was opened on them by Fort nine together with field-batteries and howitzers.

Number nine was damaged and silenced, at 4-50 in the afternoon.

The battleships withdrew at 5-30. All three were hit, but there was only one casualty, one man being slightly wounded.

A seaplane reconnaissance was impossible on account of the weather, but mine-sweeping continued throughout the night and the attack is progressing.

The Russian cruiser Askold has joined the fleet in the Dardanelles.

EFFECTIVE WORK AT BULAIR FORTS.

GARRISONS EVACUATE BARRACKS.

PARIS, March 4.

It is officially announced that French warships in the Gulf of Saros on Tuesday bombarded the Bulair forts and lines and set fire to the barracks, which the garrisons evacuated. The works and bridge at the river Cavack were severely damaged.

THREE MORE FORTS SILENCED.

WIRELESS STATION DESTROYED.

ATHENS, March 4.

Forts Dardanus, Hamidie and Tsimerlik were silenced and the wireless station at Bezikia was destroyed by the bombardment on Tuesday. Fifty-two warships were within the Straits.

ALLIED MILITARY EXPEDITION.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF FIRST DETACHMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

A telegram from Athens, dated the 1st inst., says it is stated there that the first detachment of an Allied military expedition, including Canadians and Senegelase, commanded by General D'Amade, has arrived off the Dardanelles.

It is believed that there are a hundred thousand Turks in the Isthmus of Gallipoli, commanded by Essad Pasha.

Three submarines have been received in Turkey, having arrived overland from Germany. They are still in sections and cannot be used.

FAILURE OF GERMAN BLOCKADE.

ADMIRALTY'S WATCHFUL METHODS.

DROP IN INSURANCE RATES AND GRAIN PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The submarine blockade has failed, and mine-laying is ineffective. The Germans hoped to create a situation in which they could bargain about food supplies. The Premier's speech has shown the German failure in both objectives. There will be no compromise, no peace talk, until victory has been won. Our sea supremacy is greater than ever.

The Admiralty's vigorous and watchful methods have so accentuated Germany's weakness that insurance rates and grain prices have dropped here. The protection afforded to merchantmen is splendid. It must be at some cost but the percentage has no bearing on any phase of the war.

The decision to stop all German supplies has greately relieved the public feeling, especially in the Army and Navy.

Satisfaction is expressed at the exclusion of food for the enemy troops and cotton for explosives.

The knowledge that Germany was being thus supplied rankled in the services whose men are liable to loss of life and limb from a continuation of imports.

Officers admit that the Government has at a sacrifice given the enemy every chance of honourable conduct.

The Government's forbearance was unavailing, Germany regarding us merely as foolish and commencing to sink our food ships.

The Government has cut itself adrift from the web of technicalities which were being wound around our maritime action.

Our maritime rights are restored to the original simplicity of a blockade such as all nations understand, and the Government has been much congratulated.

The whispers of peace mentioned by Mr. Asquith arise from the wire-pulling Germans using the disarmament faddists in politics and the press. The Premier's rebuke has given great satisfaction to the nation at large.

FUTILE AEROPLANE ATTACK

BOMBS DROPPED ON STEAMER OFF ESSEX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 3.

The Glasgow steamer Dalblair with a cargo of jute from Calcutta reports that off Essex two Taubes dropped bombs, which, however, missed the vessel and she continued her voyage.

The Dalblair is a steamer of 4,661 tons gross register, built in 1906 and owned by the S. S. Dalblair Co., Ltd. (T. M. Campbell & Sons).

KING AND FLEET.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONFIDENCE IN HIS NAVY.

LONDON, March 4.

King George has sent the following message to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:—

It has given me great pleasure and satisfaction to visit a portion of the Grand Fleet. I have been on board representative ships of all classes, and have been much impressed by the state of efficiency and splendid spirit animating officers and men. I have not slightest doubt that my Navy will uphold its great traditions.

U. S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE SENATE.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

A telegram from Washington says that the Ship Purchase Bill has been withdrawn from the Senate.

COOL DARING.

HOW GERMAN ADVANCE WAS STOPPED.

GALLANT WORK BY BRITISH.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, March 3.

A message from "Eye-witness" with headquarters, dated February 26th, says:—The past three days have been quiet. As already reported, the enemy in the morning of the 21st, blew up a short length of trench east of Ypres and occupied forty yards. Their efforts to advance were prevented only by the coolness and daring of our officers and men.

To check the enemy's onslaught, a machine gun detachment dashed forward into the open under terrific fire, and brought their guns into action at point-blank range, almost in the brink of the cavity caused by the explosion.

The machine gun also prevented the enemy's supports from advancing. The Germans endeavoured to advance down the communication trenches.

At the turn of one of these narrow passages, a sergeant and private took their stand and held the trench alone and unaided, shooting or bayonetting the Germans one after another as they turned the corner.

EXPLOSIONS IN TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

During the night of the 21st an accident apparently caused a series of explosions in magazines in the German trenches north of Armentieres and a portion of their line was enveloped in flames. There is especial danger of such accidents owing to large stores of high explosive bombs and grenades, which, in this fighting, it is necessary to keep in the forward trenches. In the night of the 23rd our batteries on the right ignited some starlights and rockets in the German trenches and the Germans while endeavouring to extinguish the blaze, were brightly illuminated. A tremendous artillery and rifle fire was opened on them which must have caused considerable loss.

INDESCRIBABLE ZONE OF DEAD.

The aspect of the narrow strip between the lines in the woods round Ypres is almost indescribable. Imagine a wood with most of the trees felled, or half felled, and lying with their tops on the ground; imagine soft muddy clay soil honeycombed with pits several feet deep every few yards; further imagine this tangle of dead vegetation and mud and deep pits heaped end to end with thousands of German corpses, the majority of which have lain there since November, and then you will gain some idea of the appearance of this awful zone of dead between us and the enmy.

SUCCESSES IN CHAMPAGNE.

ALLIES HOLD FIRST LINE OF GERMAN TRENCHES.

PARIS, March 3.

A communiqué says:—

In Champagne we hold all the first line of German trenches from north-west of Perthes to north of Beau Sejour and have progressed at several points beyond this line.

PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, March 4.

The evening's communique said:—

Between the seea and the Aisne a cannonade has occurred of varying intensity. The Germans bombarded Rheims, using incendiary shells.

In Champagne on the front north of Souain, Mesnil, Beau Sejour, our progress has continued.

We hold German trenches for a length of six kilometres and a depth of a kilometre. Several German counter-attacks have been repulsed, and the regiment of Guards lost enormously.

A previous communique stated that the progress at various points reported on the previous evening was confirmed, and had been maintained everywhere.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES,

FURIOUS AUSTRIAN ATTACKS.

ALL SERIOUSLY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, March 3.

A communiqué says:—Between the Niemen and the Vistula the Germans have delivered no attacks except in the Ossowiece district, where several attempts to approach the fortress were repulsed.

Our troops in the Grodno region and other sectors on the whole front continue to progress. We stormed the village of Kerjen, capturing seven officers and hundreds of men.

We continue in the battle between the Ondawa and the San to repulse with entire success furious attacks by the Austrian army. The Germans have made equally barren attacks in the regions of Koziouvka and Rojanka. We enveloped and annihilated at Rojanka two German companies. We seriously defeated the Austrians defending the river Lomnitza.

The Russians crossed the river fighting, and occupied Krasna, taking during the day sixty-four officers and six thousand men, four guns, seven quickfirers and large quantities of regimental and divisional transport.

TURKS' EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

NO SIGNS OF RENEWED ADVANCE.

CAIRO, March 3.

A communiqué says:—There are no signs of a renewed advance by the Turks.

Reports from Syria show that the relations between Mohammedans and Christians continue excellent.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

GRAND COUNCIL TO CONSIDER PRESENT EVENTS.

ATHENS, March 3.

At a Cabinet at which the Greek Minister in Paris was present, the King decided to hold a grand Crown Council, including five ex-Premiers, to discuss the Greek attitude to present events. The Chamber will meet after the Council.

ASIATICS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EMPLOYMENT PROHIBITION WITHDRAWN.

VICTORIA, March 3.

A motion in the legislature to prohibit the employment of Asiatics in local industries has been withdrawn at the request of the Premier based on Imperial policy.

THE WELSH GUARDS.

LONDON, March 3.

The Press Bureau says that the King has approved a leek as the badge of the Welsh Guards; that the dragon be emblazoned with the King's colours; that the motto be "Cymru am Blyth"—Welsh for Ever,—and that the leading company of the first battalion be denominated the Prince of Wales' company.

WAR LEGISLATION IN ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Italian Premier has introduced Bills against espionage, contraband and the publication of news of military movements.

RECRUITING IN BULANDSHAHR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

Sir James Meston, speaking at the distribution of prizes at the annual fair at Bulandshahr, said how gratified the Government was at the splendid response Bulandshahr had made to the Recruiting Officer.

His Honour left for Lucknow on Wednesday evening.

HEADMASTER SHOT DEAD.

THREE PERSONS WOUNDED.

ARREST OF TWO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COMILA, March 4.

Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, Headmaster, Zilla School, was shot dead at 6 p.m. yesterday in the public road near his house.

His servant and a coachman who apparently attempted to seize the culprits were also shot and are in hospital.

A woman who was near by was also wounded.

All the shots were from a revolver.

Two students, whom the murdered man had recently reported in connection with the distribution of seditious leaflets, have been arrested.

CALCUTTA SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED REFUSED BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has refused bail to the eight youths who were arrested in connection with the recent murder of Police Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukerjee.

Mr. Hume, Government Prosecutor, who appeared for the Crown in this connection explained that six of the arrested youths also belonged to a gang of Madaripur dacoits.

The youth, who is alleged to have actually shot the Inspector, has not yet been arrested.

EIGHTEEN YOUNG MEN ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

As result of the house searches made in the neighbourhood of Sukea Street last night and early this morning by Messrs. Lowman, Tegart and Mcclure with a number of armed sergeants, seventeen Bengalis of 'bhadralog' class have been arrested in connection with the Cornwallis Square murder last Sunday. The majority are quite young.

LATER.

Eighteen young men in all were arrested in Calcutta last night in connection with the recent political crimes in and about this city.

TWO PROFESSORS AMONG SUSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The suspects arrested in Northern Calcutta by the Criminal Investigation Department is said to include two Professors, a few students and some unemployed youths.

SADARGHAT SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, March 4.

In the murder case in which one Aditya Nath was charged with shooting dead one Satyendra Nath Sen in an attempt to shoot a witness in the Dacca Conspiracy Case Mr. Twidell accepting the verdict of the majority of the jury acquitted the accused.

SINGAPORE OUTBREAK.

RIOTERS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

The Associated Press sends the following:—

In the Delhi press communiqué of yesterday regarding the Singapore emetue, owing to a telegraphic error the number of rioters who have not been accounted for was stated to be 554. This number is incorrect, and should be 54 only.

MADRAS, March 4.

A Singapore message states:—Mr. G. B. Wilkinson's name was wrongly entered in the list of casualties. He is reported to be alive and well. He was manager and chief engineer in Singapore for Sir John Jackson, Ltd.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. H. Cartwright, Fifth London Regiment.

Captain A. G. Dawson, Middlesex.

Second Lieut. W. Foley, Irish Fusiliers.

Captain H. S. Hardy, East Kents.

Second Lieut. E. A. Hughes, Royal Fusiliers.

Major G. Ing, Second Dragoon Guards.

Captain R. Ratcliffe, Worcesters.

Second Lieut. J. M. Round, Essex.

Lieut. R. Shawcross, Sherwoods.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

KILLED.

Lieutenant O. Griffith, Royal Artillery.

Second Lieut. K. MacGregor, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant A. Sutton, South Lancashires.

LATE MR. GOKHALE.

CORPORATION MEETING ADJOURNED.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES PAID.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

The first item on the Agenda was the election of four members of the Standing Committee, in place of those who had retired by rotation. The following six members were duly proposed and seconded for the four seats and a ballot was held:—Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla; and Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

The result of the election was declared as follows:—

Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy 49 votes; Mr. Mandlik, 44 votes; Mr. Mirza, 38 votes; Mr. Barodawalla, 35 votes; Mr. Dabholkar, 33 votes and Mr. Navalkar, 24 votes. The President declared the first four gentlemen duly elected.

After the balloting was over, the President said that since they had last met, a deep gloom had set on India by the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale's death was a distinct loss to India, which will be felt for a long time. In him the country had lost a devoted worker and a true patriot, who never spared himself in the service of the country.

In the unavoidable absence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. D. E. Wacha then moved the following Resolution:—

"That the Corporation have heard with deep regret the sad news of the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale C.I.E., whose fervent patriotism and earnest, untiring devotion to the cause of the motherland rendered him a true servant of India and won for him universal esteem, regard and admiration; endowed with remarkable talents and unquenchable energy for work and animated by a lofty spirit of service and sacrifice he was able to render conspicuous services to the country and gave promise of a still more brilliant and beneficent career, and the Corporation mourn to-day, in common with the country, the very heavy loss sustained by the country and the Empire by the untimely termination of so useful and so distinguished a career; that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement; and that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do adjourn without transacting any further business."

Mr. Wacha said that it was with a very heavy heart that he had to take up this Resolution and he felt that he was disadvantaged in more ways than one; for as a matter of fact during the last two weeks he had expressed his appreciation of the good services and sterling work and worth of his good and great friend in four different places. He thought from all that was said from the Viceroy downwards and all the eulogy pronounced upon the late Mr. Gokhale's work by a variety of persons, high and low and by numberless associations, leagues and other public bodies in the country, that there hardly remained much more to be said on this mournful occasion. However as the task had fallen on him as the oldest friend of Mr. Gokhale on this Corporation, he would say a few words as briefly as he could.

A SERVANT OF THE EMPIRE.

He repeated that all that had to be said in appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's services had already been said throughout the Empire but there were certain outstanding features of his career and salient features of his character which required special appreciation. Mr. Gokhale's inestimable services to the Empire,— as the Resolution rightly said—as a servant of the Empire were well-known. He was a servant of the Empire, that is, a servant of the people in the truest sense of the word. He had devoted himself whole-heartedly to the work he had imposed upon himself. Day and night he worked for the cause of the people and they could well understand why he did so. For, they could look at his birth, at his education and at what he did in the Councils of the Empire. Born of the people, he considered himself throughout his long career a man of the people working for the people and dying for the people. His devotion to the public cause was most admirable. That was the key to his life-long career of popular work. He had never known an Indian of Mr. Gokhale's attainments so patiently, so perseveringly carrying on his work in an unflinching manner as Mr. Gokhale did. Passing on from his early career, either as secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha or sitting at the feet of his great *guru* learning the problems of public administration or going to England as an important witness before the Royal Commission on expenditure, he did his duty in every respect thoroughly for if there was one character more than another which distinguished him in public life, it was thoroughness. If a work was to be finished, it would be finished as would elicit the greatest satisfaction to all.

WORK IN LOCAL COUNCIL.

After his return from England, it was Mr. Gokhale's good fortune to enter the local Legislative Council, where he did excellent work for two years and some of them might be aware how he worked hard for the District Local Boards Bill which was then being passed. Mr. Gokhale before that had been chairman of the Executive Committee of the suburban municipality of Poona. In that capacity he had acquired great experience of municipal administration and he knew what were the defects of the constitution of the Act under which he worked and what were the requirements due to progress all round and to changed sanitary conditions. That experience enlarged his vision as far as local self-government was concerned and with that angle of vision Mr. Gokhale made his mark in the Council. Of course there was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta with his larger and maturer experience and others of his colleagues to assist Mr. Gokhale, but his power of debate was first seen there, a power which afterwards so completely developed in the Imperial Council, where he sat for twelve years and the speaker wished to call him a Lyndhurst of debate in that Council.

Thereafter Mr. Gokhale did his best to handle the question of public finance, a very difficult matter as they knew. He himself had been a student of finance for the past 30 or 35 years and he knew what a complicated problem it was. It is a most laborious task requiring unceasing attention, great assiduity, patience and above all a capacity for statistical analysis. And Mr. Gokhale was instrumental in carrying out the new scheme of provincial settlements and they now knew what freedom and autonomy all provincial Governments now enjoyed ever more than before. To that valuable work, Sir James Meston gave ample expression on Friday last as one who was closely associated with him in his labours and he rightly assessed Mr. Gokhale's capacity for finance and eulogised his services so fas as the provincial settlements were concerned.

Then the Decentralisation Commission followed, of which the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt was no doubt the most conspicuous Indian member and there too Mr. Gokhale's services were found to be most invaluable. With the assiduity and industry that he possessed and with that clear and analytical mind of his which was never before discerned so well by the public, he put his case as strongly as possible as to how far decentralisation should go not only in provincial finance but in local finance also and he said without hesitation that Mr. Gokhale made the best and most important witness before the Commission.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

That task having been finished, a most laborious and herculian one,—Mr. Gokhale next tackled like a giant in the Viceregal Council the questions of compulsory education and sanitation. These were his favourite shibboleths and he pronounced them all throughout the country. His heart was full of education. The census statistics of the time showed clearly how far India was still behind in primary education and again a careful and diligent study of the report of Dr. Hunter's educational commission enabled him to mark the slow and ineffectual progress that was made in the interval. Thus qualified himself, he was able to bring in a bill for compulsory education and in his speech on the subject he showed such an astonishing mastery of details that it would have credited a headmaster of Rugby or a learned pandit of a college at Oxford or Cambridge. Of course, in a matter of this kind, there were wide differences of opinion. The Government of India were decidedly of opinion that the time for compulsory education had not come. Similarly the same opinion was pronounced by all the provincial Governments save one and although Mr. Gokhale made out a good strong case from his point of view and although some of his non-official colleagues supported him the majority was not in favour of the bill which had to be abandoned. Though the bill was abandoned, Mr. Gokhale had not lost hope of renewing his agitation and within the next five years he would have brought another bill with maturer experience and views and with a large number of facts to convince the Government that compulsory education was necessary. Though he and his valued friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and many others in Bombay were not in favour of compulsory education at that stage, they had thought that with a quicker progress which primary education was making through the country, time would arrive when compulsory education might become possible and practical.

In the matter of sanitation also, Mr. Wacha went on to say, Mr. Gokhale took a great deal of interest being a student of vital statistics and these figures revealed to him the amount of misery and sickness that prevailed in the country and what vast mortality was carrying away thousands of people every year. Mr. Gokhale thought that with the hearty co-operation of the more enlightened people and Government, sanitation might be advanced a sufficient stage to diminish not only the prevailing sickness but also the appalling mortality, particularly infant. The plague preyed very much on Mr. Gokhale's mind and that was one of the reasons why he was after Government to spend more money on sanitation. To all of them it was a source of great gratification that Mr. Gokhale was rewarded with comparative success in these two respects. It was fortunate that at the time of that agitation they had in the Councils of the Empire a Viceroy of the deep and abiding sympathies and enlightenment of Lord Hardinge, who warmly took up the proposals and they knew that during the last three years large liberal grants had been made on education and sanitation. He believed they would have got a larger grant still this year but for the disastrous war.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Wacha said that the last and greatest work in which Mr. Gokhale was engaged and which was left incomplete was in connection with his membership of the Public Services Commission. The Decentralisation Commission had better equipped him for this work and he was in a more potential position to mould the final recommendations in harmony with the wishes and aspirations of his countrymen. Here too the evidence was of a divergent kind and the vested interests of the Civil Service were to be conciliated with the aspirations of the people. Mr. Gokhale was convinced that this commission might be the last of its kind for many years to come—at least half a century,—and owing to this conviction, he thought that if this opportunity was missed, it was possible that the aspirations and wishes of the people might remain unrealised; and he therefore, put forward his whole strength and experience to this work and it was sad indeed to think that before the work could be finished and the report signed, he has passed away. But he believed that Mr. Gokhale was so eager, so anxious to put his views before the Government of India, that three or four days before his death he had drawn up a memorandum—he did not know the contents of it but the memorandum was there,—and he was sure the Government of India would either submit it to the Commission or consider it itself when the Report is to hand some months later. This was the most valuable service he did during the last twelve years of his life.

Those were years of strenuous and unceasing hard work carried on with a devotion and unselfishness which commanded their highest admiration and they all had to mourn the loss of such a man at this important juncture,—such an estimable man, who, had Providence spared him for a few years more, might have rendered still greater and lasting service to his country. With the march of their political progress and larger liberal ideas of administration, they should have certainly found him to take up the portfolio of finances in the Government of India, for, he thought that Mr. Gokhale was admirably fitted to do that work; or they might have seen him transported to the India Council to work there in camera for the good of his countrymen there. But alas! all those hopes have been frustrated by the hand of the reaper and death has put an end not only to his unselfish ambitions and aspirations but also to the larger political privileges he expected to obtain for his people. He hoped that some other Gokhale in time would rise for he did think that India was not wanting in men of the ability and capacity, devotion and unselfishness of Mr. Gokhale. He believed that in every province there were as talented people as Mr. Gokhale. The only thing was that they had not the same unique opportunities to display those talents in the cause of the country as Mr. Gokhale had.

They said in the world that no man was indispensable but it must be admitted that for the time being till another Gokhale rises his place will be vacant. His place was vacant in the Councils of the Empire as a debater and consummte politician. Endowed with the gift of speaking and educated at the Elphinstone College, he was known as an exact English scholar and his power of expression and eloquence was well-known. When he began to speak, it was always a pleasure to hear that clear ringing voice which went on fluently. It was not the oratory of Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea to entrance the people or to electrify the audience but his was a sober and eloquent speech.

SENSE OF HUMILITY.

But I must not omit to speak of Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Wacha then continued, as a man apart from his character as a publicist. In the first place he had watched from the beginning of his career in 1885 Mr. Gokhale had great humility about him most to be admired. As Tennyson had somewhere said that knowledge grown from more to more but reverence in us dwell, he seemed to have acquired that Tennysonian spirit throughout and the more knowledge and experience he acquired, the greater was his sense of humility. He knew well from his extensive reading what human limitations were as to the acquisition of knowledge. Be he a statesman or a scholar, a poet or a philosopher, a scientist or a metaphysician, the possession of all his knowledge would come to nothing with the vast advance of nature unexplored. Just as Newton said that he was a mere babe collecting pebbles on the shore of the vast ocean of nature lying before him, Mr. Gokhale knew how humble they all were. The second point was his reverence for his elders at whose feet he had sat, particularly to those of Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and he knew as a matter of fact how that spirit of reverence animated him all through his life, a God-fearing man as he was. The third great virtue he found in him was his sobriety, modesty and gentleness. In him there was no conceit of any kind whatever and he never tried to loom large and grand in vulgaries. He humbly did his work. Simple as he was in his life, he kept his simplicity to the last hour of his death. He was a man of plain living and high thinking. As to his character, he might say that it was unblemished indeed. Again it might be said in the words of Tennyson that Mr. Gokhale wore the white flower of a blameless life. In his private life he made a most gentle and affectionate husband, a devoted parent and an ideal friend. In short he was a good Samaritan. So soft, so kind-hearted that if one smote him on his right cheek, he would offer the left. He knew it. Those were the virtus which endeared Mr. Gokhale to his countrymen and these were the reasons why they had met that day so solemnly to mourn the loss and pass this Resolution. Mr. Gokhale was never a member of the Corporation but his interest in their body was unquenchable and he studied every important proceeding of theirs throughout his career. As chairman of the Executive Committee of the Poona Municipality, he was taking his lessons from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as to what was to be done and his interest in them was as good as their own. He is now gone and what remains to them now was to mourn his loss. If he might in one sentence compress all that Mr. Gokhale was, he should say that he was a Goliath of popular interests in the Councils of the Empire, a great Gamaliel of public affairs, a good Samaritan and a Gabriel in his domestic and social life. With these observations he moved the Resolution.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the Resolution, said that he did not wish to mar the effect of the beautiful speech of Mr. Wacha by adding observations of his own but he wished to say this that during his last hours, this great man was reported to have said that he was not spared to complete the work of the Services Commission and he thought that he had deceived his country. But it was no fault of his; his sad end was due to over-exertion. Although he was gone, his spirit would remain and it would be a source of inspiration to others to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy associated himself with all that was said by the previous speakers and added that this loss was indeed a great misfortune for the country and it was very difficult to replace him. Mr. Chinoy concluded by saying that Mr. Gokhale was indeed a great man.

Mr. P. C. Sethna, was the next speaker. He said that during the few years of his public life, Mr. Gokhale was able to accomplish what many a politician might not be able to achieve in twice as many years. Though he was a representative on the Viceroy's Council of his colleagues on the Bombay Council, he was the representative of the whole nation, who had reposed their trust in him. Mr. Gokhale had passed away but his memory would be enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him, while his name shall have a lasting place in the history of the nation.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said that there were some natures in this life for whom it was easier to give than to receive, to whom labour was a vocation of love. Such men were cast in nature's highest mould. Such was the late Mr. Gokhale. He laboured that others might enjoy the fruit and his name will be handed down to history as the name of one of India's truest sons. He is dead but his example will for ever live to serve as beacon light for future generations.

Mr. J. B. Petit associated himself with all that was said by the previous speakers and in the course of his remarks said that he knew as a matter of fact that Mr. Gokhale was offered a seat in the House of Commons on several occasions but with his humility he refused it saying his proper work was in his country. He felt that if Mr. Gokhale's life would serve to inspire only a hundred men to work in that selfless manner, Mr. Gokhale would not have worked, laboured and died in vain.

Mr. H. P. Mody who also spoke in feeling terms said Mr. Gokhale was the embodiment of honesty, courage and selflessness and he had persevered to the goal that he had marked out for him in the righteous cause of the country. His was a life of noble ideals nobly pursued. The memory of such men must prove an inspiration to all men and he hoped that it will be fittingly enshrined and the shining example will endure after him and infuse into them the spirit of sacrifice and service.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne deeply concurred in all that was said by the various speakers and added that it was quite evident from what they had known personally and from what they had heard from the press that a star of the first magnitude had set and that by his life of self-sacrifice and devotion, Mr. Gokhale had left an example to all the sons of India.

The resolution was then carried in solemn silence, all the members standing.

SHERIFF'S MEETING IN MADRAS.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 4.

At the public meeting of the citizens of Madras convened by the Sheriff this evening in the precints of the Town Hall the Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivasawmy Iyer presided. The speakers were the Hon. Harold Stuart, Sir S. B. Subramania Iyer, the Hon. Justice K. Tyabjee, the Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair, Mrs. Besant, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaragava Iyer all of whom paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Gokhale.

It was resolved to erect a statue in the city of Madras to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Gokhale and that every efforts should be made to enable the Servants of India Society to carry on the work which was nearest to his heart.

Mr. G. A. Natesan announced subscriptions amounting several thousands of rupees to the Statue Fund and the Servants of India Society among the later were Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. P. Ramasawmy Iyer who contributed Rs. 1,000 each.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 9,000 were also announced for educational endowments in memory of Mr. Gokhale to be placed at the disposal of the University authorities.

MR. GOKHALE'S LAST HOURS.

"NO REGRET, NOR SIGHS, NOR SOBS."

The Hon. Mr. V. S. S. Sastri, the new President of the Servants of India Society, gave the following account of Mr. Gokhale's last hours in the interview with a representative of "New India" to which we have already referred:—

"About six o'clock in the evening, when it became quite clear that the end was near, he sent for his personal servants one by one, and gave them his last good wishes. Then he sent for his sister and the children one by one. To each he just said a few parting words in the same tone and manner as ever. Then when the last leave-taking was over, he asked twice whether they were all gone, for he did not want them to remain by his side till the very end. As soon as he was assured that they had left, he began to breathe hard, as though he had till then controlled this awful symptom by an effort of the will."

"Then was there no one near at the last hour?"

"Yes, there were two members of our Society, one of them a medical man constantly by his side, and a life-long friend and associate of his, Mr. H. N. Apte. To them, with a faint smile on his features, he said in Marathi: 'This side of life has been good to me. It is time I should go and see the other.' He had no regrets, nor sighs, nor sobs. He would have been better pleased if he had been spared to complete his labours on the Public Service Commission."

THE LAST WORDS.

"As far as possible, what were his absolutely last words which were noteworthy?"

"Mr. Patwardhan, a member of our society, well-known in Madras, came in last of all, Mr. Gokhale asked him to sit near and said to him: 'Vaman Rao, I have often spoken harshly to you. You must excuse me.' Of course when the other members came and learnt this, they told Mr. Patwardhan that he was the luckiest of them all."

"Was it not a pity that you were not all there?"

"Certainly; and we can never cease to regret it all our lives. His face underwent no change, and to the last his gaze was clear and his mind unclouded. The utmost composure and serenity were visible on his features. Those who were privileged to look on him and hear his last speech were truly blessed; for they saw how a patriot can die."

LIMITATIONS OF DEMOCRACY

LECTURE IN WILSON COLLEGE.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B. A, B. Sc. (London), Bar-at-law, of the College of Commerce, delivered a lecture on Tuesday in the Wilson College Hall at Chowpatty on "Limatations of Democracy," the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding. In the course of his lecture Mr. Muzumdar said:—

If we in this country wish to grow and have a share in the growth of man, in the progress of the world, we could do no better than dispel the darkness and the ignorance that surrounds us. So much ignorance breeding so many other evils in its train! Not more than seventeen per cent of our people are just able to read and write! And how very few of that fraction are able to know and think? What a dark dense, and heavy lot the rest must be,—deaf and dumb and blind. Bitter truth! But why should we be ashamed or afraid of learning the truth? How *can* we progress as long as we have this deadweight that tends to drag us down? How can we have our place in a democratic empire, much less in the democracies of the world with this ignorant mass holding us back? How can we have a place unless we have an educated *general* public? For the democratic machine is a very vast and complex thing. And the people of a democracy must be enlightened enough to handle it if it is not to go wrong and break.

The second lesson the democracies of the world have to teach us is social equality as the indispensable basis of political equality. Political equality always follows social equality. How can we progress towards political equality when everyday of our lives, every hour, we are steeped, and ground, and maimed, and mangled in social inequalities?

The third great lesson that the democracy of the Western world teaches us is the necessity of democratising from below. To democratise from the top is to make the whole structure of government top heavy. Democracy is a form of government that begins with the people as it ends with them. We have got to democratise first our social institutions, we have to democratise our private and public associations and institutions, we have got to democratise our local and municipal government, our provincial government, and so on upwards. We have got, in a word, to learn the working of democracy in a graduated series of lessons.

Grow we shall, and grow on lines peculiar to ourselves. Coming late in the race of the world, we shall profit no less from the mistakes and the defects of the democracies of the West. We shall not give up that which is good and great in our traditions. Neither shall we fail to take what is good and great in the West. But if we are at all to do that the most momentous, the most all-absorbing, the all-important task on which we ought to enter first is to prepare the ground and lay the foundations by *education*, trusting to that great country, the Mother of Parliaments, the constitutional Light of the world, to lead along the road that preserves for the future the continuity of the past.

Perhaps it is the weakness or the gift of the oriental mind to dream and to speculate. But if there is some purpose in creation, if there is a Divine Hand moulding humanity and shaping our destinies, may we not hope to see, far distant though it be, through all the clash and the clang and the clamour, across all the mists and the clouds and the storms, the twilight of the poet's dream:

"The Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World."

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, who, he said, had evidently worked up his subject with great zeal; devoted much time to its treatment; and afforded them very good material for thought. The Chairman asked his audience to bear in mind what Lord Morley had defined "democracy" in criticising Lecky's "Democracy and Civilisation," viz., "a certain general condition of society, having historic origin, springing from circumstances and nature of things; not only involving the political doctrines of popular sovereignty; but representing a cognate group of corresponding tendencies over the whole field of moral, social and even of spiritual life within the democratic community." He wanted to correct the mistaken notion prevailing about the suffragette movement; it was not an incident of democratic ideas, but of sociological evolution and of education. If the movement of culture and self-government was to be successful in India, it should begin from below—from the populace, and not from the top. They had already begun a sort of quasi-administration in establishing Local Government Boards, gradually developing into Provincials and so forth. Representative government in India was part of a Federated Empire.

America was more an oligarchy than a republic; Germany, though nominally possessing representative institutions, was really an autocracy; England, better known as a constitutional monarchy, was more democratic in her Government than was generally believed; while France was democratic and republican. The present European great war must be held to be a war waged by democracy against autocracy, an autocracy which had prepared itself for years with that object in view. Political progress in a community must be preceded by social, as was rightly remarked by the lecturer in reference to conditions in India.

The vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The undermentioned lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service of India are permitted to retire on completion of their present term of service from the dates specified:—Nursing Sister Miss J. Hickie, 2nd April and Miss A. M. Deakin, 2nd February.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A start was made with the Mixed Doubles yesterday, three of these being played as well as one single, to enable J. Naoroji to complete the second round of the former to-day. He and Pant contested the single, and though he was undoubtedly the better it was interestin. Pant had a very easy win at his first shewing, but now though he returned well in many long rallies there was just that bit of class too much for him. He lasted out well with all the running about he had to do, and for a time in the second when he came up appeared to have a chance. His opponent, however, played confidently, placed well and brought off some pretty drop shots just over the net with enough "cut" on to stop them almost dead. In the first Naoroji won two, was caught and then taking three more went out with one each. He made up for the first two Pant won in the next, then each won in turn till he ran out with the last three in succession. If anticipations are realised, he will have to play the younger in the semi-final.

Of the doubles, the longest was the one in which Jackson and Mrs. Nelson beat W. Reid and Mrs. Laidlaw mainly through lasting it out better. The ladies naturally kept to the back of the court and there was no weakness in return about either of them with occasional lobs to get past the man at the net. It would be hard to choose between two players on whom their partners could depend. Reid went less up to the net than the other, but his cool and calculated placing was responsible for two very exciting sets. After this he and his partner appeared to feel the strain and went off a good deal. Jackson was capital at the net, and he kept the ball so low at other times that he was never easy to return. In the earlier stages Reid and Mr. Laidlaw combined excellently, taking the first four, then loosing two led at 5-2. Here the others rallied very well and with four in succession were in the lead at 6-5. Each winning in turn, they led again at 8-7, but here they lost three in succession. In the next they won the first three and later were 5-1 to the good when Reid and Mrs. Laidlaw drew level to lose the next two. The last saw Jackson and Mrs. Nelson not seemingly distressed, the former very active at the net. Taking the first five, they ran out only losing one.

An exciting was the one in which Portlock and Mrs. Anstey pulled up wonderfully, pluckily and beat Engineer and Lady Tata. Engineer was generally more steady than Portlock, who was poor at the net but improved at this and brought off some nicely placed shots. Lady Tata's drives were rather the more powerful of the ladies, these two exchanging long rallies to the far corners. Mrs. Anstey was, however, the more active and covered her partner remarkably well, even when he was passed down the side lines. She played well to the end. Lady Tata's only mistakes being rather too much power in the latter stages. Engineer and Lady Tata began with the first two, then led at 4-1. Here Portlock and Mrs. Anstey won three and were level, but lost the next two and the set. All seemed over when the former-pair went to 4-0 in the second, but Portlock and Mrs. Ansty were equal to the occasion and won no less than five in succession. The others were level again and led at 7-6, but losing the next three a set all was called. They won the first of the decider, Portlock and Mrs. Anstey then taking five straight off end soon after the set and match.

It also took Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt three sets to beat Kemble and Mrs. Turner. Of the ladies, the former undoubtedly put more power behind her strokes, used nice judgment and passed Kemble cleverly. Mrs. Turner guarded her back line well, but was the less successful with her lobs. Nicholson and Kemble were of course more at the net, and there was not much to choose between them as the result proves. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt had accidedly ten better of the first set, but they lost the second every bit as comfortably. The third was the most level, the former beginning well and running out wish level scoring in the latter part.

Mrs. England at the back with England at the net were too stiff a proposition for Froom and Miss Simcox. There is a similarity in the play of the former pair, in that they both mean it when they hit the ball. They did not give Froom very much chance at the net, and by placing well back near the side lines gave Miss Simcox a very hard time of it. Play was too determined to last long, but some of it was very good to watch. In the first they were one-all, when England ran right out. By owing to 4-0 in the second, he and Mrs. England took nine successive games. Froom and Miss Simcox then won two, but that was as far as they could get.

Results:—

Jackson and Mrs. Nelson beat W. Reid and Mrs. Laidlaw, 8-10, 7-5, 6-1.

Portlock and Mrs. Anstey beat Engineer and Lady Tata, 4-6, 9-7, 6-2.

F. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt beat Kemble and Mrs. Turner, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. England beat Froom and Miss Simcox, 6-1, 6-2.

J. Naoroji beat Pant, 6-3, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Jackson and Mrs. Nelson v. Naoroji and Mrs. Row, Court, No. 1.

N. Naoroji v. Modi, Court No. 5.

Rangarao v. Reid, Court No, 2.

Engineer v. Modak, Court No. 6.

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The more one dives into the beginnings of the Royal Asiatic Society and follows its onward course, say, for half a century, the keener is the interest inspired in the variety of the rich stores of Indian geography and geology, and Indian vernaculars and their affinities with the languages of the West, Indian architecture and rock-cut temples, Indian archaelogy and coins, and divers topics of local interest. The fact of the rapid progress made in the different directions reminds one of the rivulet which [illegible]s it flows from its course onwards [illegible]ocean where it discharges itself. Each [illegible]ems to be prolific in its own riches, [illegible]mere stocktaking of the vast amount [illegible]rs read becomes a fascinating task, [illegible]rduous. The valuable contents, [illegible]ntained in the ocean of those learned [illegible] may be easily imagined. Only an [illegible] bookworm, with ample leisure and [illegible]quenchable love of learning could give a brief, at most readable summary of those precious literary riches. As matters stand, the task is one of despair. But it is not insuperable. What is really wanted is to give in a very compressed form the principal points of each. Only a method has to be adopted whereby the desired end might be successfully achieved. There are perhaps now eighty or a hundred volumes of the Society's journal. Were three intelligent persons of leisure, well-versed in literature, not necessarily graduates to be engaged for a period of five years, it stands to reason that the summary could be very well completed. Indeed, at the close of each year such summaries as are ready could be printed and published for general information. It may be that there may not be many buyers of such publications and therefore the cost may not be fully recouped. But there might be found some generous patrons who would undertake to bear the cost. The utility of such a publication goes without saying. At present what appears to be the case is that the annual proceedings, containing the papers lie buried on the shelves and a vast amount of knowledge for purposes of reference is lost. For instance, were one to take down at random the volumes for a decade, say for the 10 years ending 1860, he would be astonished at the amount of solid literary and scientific papers read by learned men of the day. For instance, he would find that in that decade there was not a more prolific conributor than Dr. Carter, who was afterwards Opthalmic surgeon in Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's Hospital. Attached originally as medical officer to the Indian Navy he was able to pursue his many researches on his voyages in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Darwinlike he went about collecting the wonders of the sea as he found them and devoted many an hour to describe them. Even on land he was equally assiduous and his papers on the geology of the island of Bombay must prove very interesting, specially to the Bombay Municipality which has so much to do with subterranean excavations and kindred work.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND OTHERS.

There were other scientific contributors not the least among whom were Dr. Buist and Sir George Birdwood. The last named, who happily still survives and is a marvel of intellectual activity, is a storehouse of facts on a variety of matters, drugs and minerals, as much as antiquities and archaelogy. As Secretary in the sixties he was indefatigable in his exertions to enrich the Society with his own researches. But there were many before him. There was Sir Erskine Perry who was so greatly instrumental in the spread of higher education and who for some time ably adorned the chair of the Board of Education. His paper on Asoka may yet be read with archaic interest, albeit that the archaelogy of the last quarter of a century has cleared many obscure points brushed away many a plausible conjecture and definitely fixed dates and facts for historical purposes. There was Dr. Murrary Mitchell who lived long after his retirement to his native home to be able to revisit the scene of his former literary activity some eight or ten years ago at the ripe age of 90. His disquisition on that popular Tukaram, the Maratha poet, is unique and one of the earliest monographs. Sir Alexander Grant followed him in a separate paper, and even as late as the nineties Mr. Acworth, once the energetic Municipal Commissioner, referred to this immortal bard in his admirable work on the Maratha Ballads. If Dr. H. Carter was prolific in his literary contributions, Dr. Murray Mitchell was equally prolific in his literary ones. He has written much on cave-temples. And so, too, has the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, a household name in Bombay for many a year, but alas now forgotten, though his learned entity is well and beautifully embalmed in the great College which bears his distinguished name and which is still so thronged by students under the principalship of another person of literary repute, our venerable citizen, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and the professorship of the popular and learned Rev. Dr. Scott. Dr. Wilson's literary treasures on the languages and castes of India are well-known and well-thumbed yet by local Oriental scholars. But the work or papers which greatly fascinated the writer in his Collegiate days were his many contributions to the descriptions of the rock-cut temples of Western India.

THE BROTHERS FRERE.

There was that restless but venturesome spirit, the gallant Colonel Le Grand Jacob of Sind fame. Then there was Sir Henry Rawlinson, he of Persian and Babylonian antiquities, specially in reference to the ruins of Persepolis and the rocks of Behestum. The two brothers Frere must not be forgotten. Belonging as they did to a family well-known for its classical scholarship, of which their uncle, Hookham Frere was the most distinguished. Sir Bartle read a paper on the antiquities of Sind of which he was one of its most brilliant Commissioners. His brother Mr. W. H. Frere was more for antiquities and there is his learned paper on some interesting Budhistic excavations. The name of Rev. Dr. Stevenson cannot be omitted. He too, was prolific in his valuable contributions to the Society. His forte was Marathi literature and next caves and antiquities. Neither can we omit the names of the earliest savants in philology and religion who sent their papers to be read at the local Society. There were Westergard and Spiegel. The former wrote on Persian mythology and the latter on Zend Avesta which afterwards fascinated so much the late Dr. Haug. But it is most gratyfying to recall the fact of the earliest Indian contributors. Of course, during the first 25 years of the Society education in Western India was limited, but as it spread and brought out brilliant scholars, a number of them came to read their papers before the Royal Society. Among the pioneers may be named the two brother doctors Bhau Narayan Daji. Later on came the learned Pandits and after them Professor Bhandarkar and the late Mr. Telang, whose contribution to Max Muller's Sacred Books of the East is so well known. Another Indian civilian should be mentioned, Mr. A. F. Bellasis, who was once Collector of Surat, he who afterwards laid out the Oval in 1866-7 opposite the Secretariat. He contributed a paper on the old tombs at Surat. There was also the Rev. Mr. Taylor, an accomplished Gujarati scholar. His paper on the Mints of the Moguls is excellent and ought to be well conned for curiosity sake at least by our latter day currency empiricists. But it would be too much to mention all the accomplished contribute of later date among whom was Dr. Peterson, once it Secretary. Among Indians, there were Dr. Cunha, Dr. Jivanji Mody, Pandit Bhagvanlal and others. Dr. Cunha was a great numismatist and gave a large collection of coins of rarity which may be viewed in the museum belonging to the Society. The late Mr. Jackson of the Indian Civil Service was also a considerable numismatic and Sanscrit scholar.

THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

But to revert to the beginnings of the Society. The name was changed in 1825, from the Literary Society of Bombay to the Royal Asiatic Society. Two years later overtures were made from London for amalgation. And it was agreed that the head centre of the Society should be London with the existing Societies in India as branches. And thus it came to pass that the Society became a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society as parent. It was a wise arrangement for nowhere else save in London was it practicable to have a long succession of men of arts, literature and science, to meet together read papers, hang discussions on them and do all that was needful with all the other kindred societies of Europe and America. Thus London became the radiating centre and the wisdom of the utility of the new organisation cannot be better appreciated than at this day when we know what the colossal activities of the parent institution have been for nearly a century, activities which could never have been displayed by any Indian branch independently worked as first constituted. Of course, under the amalgamation it was arranged that the local branch should be left entirely free to manage itself and its own separate funds. In 1831 the Society found a habitation in the spacious north-west rooms of the Town Hall. In the forties. Dr. Buist and Professor Orlebar, a clever mathematician in the Elphinston eCollege, were most assiduous in their respective contributions, and otherwise perseveringly promoted the ends and aims of the nascent institution. Dr. Carter has already been referred to for his many contributions in natural history. But he was also its Secretary for 15 years. Professor Eastwick was another colabborator. The Journal was started in 1841. In the same year the first Indian, the well-known Mr. Manekji Cursetji, was enrolled as a member of the Society and later on the first Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy. Once, in 1855, Lord Elphinstone, who took great interest in the Society, was present to hear Dr. Wilson's paper on Indian antiquities and the cave-temples of which, as previously observed that reverend gentleman made a speciality. His erudition and eloquence were greatly instrumental in influencing to a gratifying extent the utility of the Society. He gave it a wider publicity than perhaps any other member before him. Indeed, Dr. Wilson, so long as he lived, was an institution himself in the literary and social life of Bombay in a remarkable degree. Though the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jagganath Sunkershett were more or less engaged in mercantile pursuits, it must be said to their credit that both were generous in their monetary gifts to the Society which undoubtedly enabled the active Committee to enrich it and enlarge the sphere of its utility.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

During the forties, however, the writer has a recollection that Drs. Wilson and Murray Mitchell were the most active contributors, along with Dr. Stevenson. Those were days, as has already been observed, when literary activity in Bombay was great and a regular normal feature of daily life. Perhaps there was more leisure in those days to devotes a part of it to literature and science. Perhaps also there was a larger number of the erudite who loved literature for its own sake. Perhaps, owing to the comparatively unillumined period of education,—the University being unknown,—it was essential that unofficial men of leisure and talents should enliven and enlighten Bombay by means of lectures and papers which served as good intellectual recreation. Old times have changed and old days have gone. The gymkhanas and lawn tennis and football and cricket and other outdoor amusements are taken to more kindly and enthusiastically. A variety of causes has contributed to the stagnation of literary activity of the old type. Now and again some faint echo is heard in the room of the Society which informs us of its waking from a condition of prolonged somnolence. Perhaps, the most industrious and hard-working is the Librarian, who devotes himself to looking after old books which may be the food of the destructive white ants, after the rich treasures by way of manuscript and coins and cataloguing new bocks as they come. But no more of this wail against the stagnation of literary activity. The Royal Asiatic Society is the victim of the unliterary condition of Bombay for the last twenty-five years. Another Sir James Mackintosh and another Elphinstone are needed to rouse it from its slumber and galvanise into life this magnificent Society, now a century old and the only literary pride of the city.

BEASTS AND SUPERBEASTS.

The following amusing lines appear in "Punch":—

(*A German zoologist has discovered in German New Guinea a new kind of opossum to which he proposes to give the name of* Dactylopsila Hindenburg.)

At the Annual Convention of the Fishes,
Birds and Beasts,
Which opened with the usual invigorating feasts,
The attention of the delegates of feather,
fur and fin
Was focussed on a wonderful proposal from
Berlin.
The document suggested that, to signalise
the feats
Of the noble German armies and the splendid German fleets,
Certain highly honoured species, in virtue
of their claims,
Should be privileged in future to adopt
Germanic names.
To judge by the resultant din, the screams
and roars and cries,
The birds were most ungrateful and the
quadrupeds likewise;
And the violence with which they "voiced"
their angry discontent
Was worthy of a thoroughbred Hungarian
Parliament.
The centipede declared he'd sooner lose a
dozen legs
Than wear a patronymic defiled by human
dregs;
And sentiments identical, in voices hoarse
with woe,
Were emitted by the polecat and by the
carrion crow.
The rattlesnake predicted that his rattle
would be cracked
Before the name *Bernhardii* on to his tail
was tacked;
And an elderly hyaena, famed for gluttony
and greed,
Denounced the suffix *Klucki* as an insult to
its breed.
Most impressive and pathetic was the anguish of the toad
When he found the name *Lissauerii* had on
him been bestowed;
And a fine man-eating tiger said he'd sooner
feed with Shaw
Than allow the title *Treitschkei* to desecrate
his jaw.
But this memorable meeting was not destined to disperse
Without a tragedy too great for humble
human verse;
For, on hearing that *Wilhelmi* had to his
name been tied,
The skunk, in desperation, committed
suicide.

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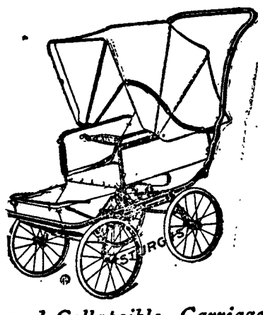
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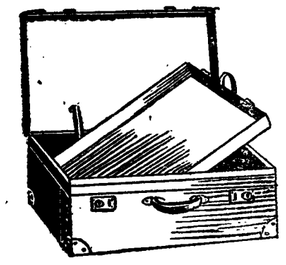
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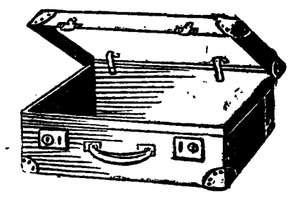
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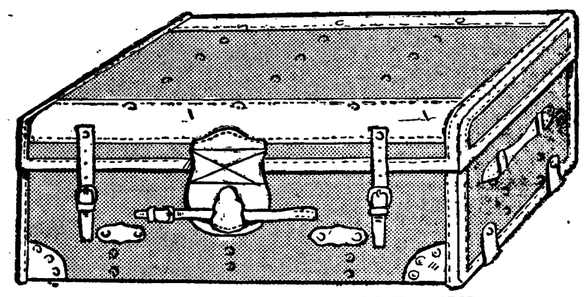
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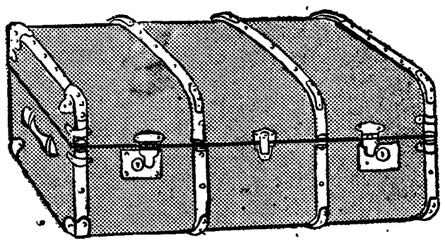
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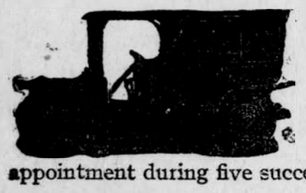
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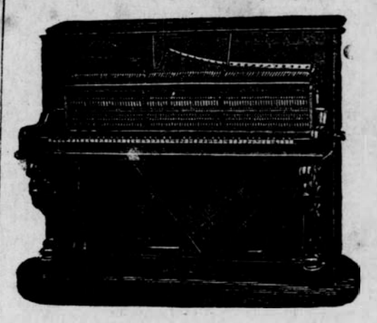
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